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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,029—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 4-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June,	INDIA	7911		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	PERSIA	7951
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and farther information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Arrive Karachi, 1910.
City of Agra	4808	May 14 1910	...
Clanford Hall	5321	,, 24 ,,	...
City of Karachi	5557	...	May 31 1910
City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 Sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
City of York	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
City of Glasgow	5457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
City of Calcutta	7919	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

*Via Marseilles or Naples, a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP
HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

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All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

From		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
Karachi, Bombay, Madras and	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
Bombay and	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
	Single ...	550	420
	Return ...	885	640

...particulars apply to the

...es and Son's Agency.

... & CO., AGENTS.

...es, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

...FRIKA LINIE.
...FRIKA LINE)
...ce from BOMBAY to

...llowing steamers will

	Capt.	To Sail about
		1910.
	...acobsen.....	10th May.
	...imm	28th ,,
	...Ulrich	7th June.

... cargo for LAMOO, ..., GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

34, Medow Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date, Time.	Route via.
KOLA 1,305	...Thur, 12th May 9 a.m.	...C Mandvi.
LHASA 2,171	...Fri. 13th May 6 a.m.	...Direct †
LINGA 2,171	...Mon. 16th May 11 a.m.	...P.D & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on Thursday, 12th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 16th May sailing as Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 10th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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9th May, 1910.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhaber	15th May
KOERNER	5422	A. Foresti	1st June
TRIESTE	5035	S. Climack	1st July
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st August
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May
CHINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6045	B. Gubol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

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Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Giurgevich	5335	25th May 1910.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Robufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Robufat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnandrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and Interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeraids, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

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Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

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El Balcon, Deliciosos	,, 50	6	8	Young American	,, 50	4	0
La Arena, Bravas Fimas	,, 50	5	8	Perfectos Extra	,, 50	4	0
La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12	Alicantes, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	0	,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	4	8
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled	,, 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	,, 25	2	8

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RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
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J. S. BRUCE,
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HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

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And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

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STEEL STANCHIONS,

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GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000,

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Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ELYSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted in the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 9th May, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH of the above Bank has TO-DAY been OPENED at COCHIN.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.
Bombay, 9th May 1910.

NOTICE.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association of the Pasteur Institute of India, will be held in the Supper Room of the Town Hall, Simla, on MONDAY, the 30th May, 1910, at 5-30 P.M.

The Central Committee will present its report publishing the proceedings and progress of the Association and its financial position during the past year.

BRUCE SETON, Major, I. M. S.,
Honorary Secretary,
Pasteur Institute of India.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND PEARL and emerald jewellery and gold ornaments.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. B. Patell and Co., the Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Gustadjee Muncherjee Cooper, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room in Bank Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable jewellery:—

One pair diamond bracelets, one diamond earring with two emeralds, one small ear-ring with two emeralds, one ear stud with one emerald and diamond, one tie pin set with one diamond, one gold ring with small diamond, one pair pearl, bracelets, one pearl necklace, one lady's gold chain, three ball pattern neck chains, one pair gold bangles, one pair gold bangles (small), one watch-guard with locket.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid if required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the lots taken delivery of within two days from the date of the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1910.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COKE.

TENDERS invited for 300 Tons to be SOLD at expense of Contractors. Highest offer will be accepted. Successful Tenderer will be required to clear the Coke before 31st instant.

Apply to—

GENERAL MANAGER,
Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the Commissioner of the designs and Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS
CLAYTON SYSTEM

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, ETC., ETC.

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co., 22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

J.C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.
EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.
VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
" Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls	17 12 6
All Gold	15 15 0

The Largest Stock of Novelties in Europe.
Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.
5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.
VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings
Only £2 15 0.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FUGITIVE DALAI LAMA
AT DARJEELING.
RECORD FILM of the Season.

THE SILK WORM
A very interesting industrial picture.

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH OF MAY 1910.
From 7 to 8 P. M. (S. T.).
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
Three valuable prizes will be given away.

ON SUNDAY, 15TH OF MAY, 1910.
From 7 to 8 P. M. (S. T.).
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
One Gold, one Silver, and one Enamelled Watch will be given away.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE
MERRYMAKERS
and ZENO
MAMANOON

"Manon" the story that thrilled France. Period Louis XVIII. Beautifully dramatised and splendidly acted. Also Two Pictures in which his late MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII appears.

TIMES.—7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 P. M.
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years past maintained its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever: the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
SOZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

The N & C Raincoat

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO. LIMITED
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THERE are some vacancies for FEMALE OPERATORS. Apply personally, MANAGER, Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd.

WANTED.—TIME-KEEPERS, thoroughly reliable, and well experienced, others need not apply. Apply to Box No. 808 care of this paper.

TO LET.—Large airy comfortable QUARTERS for European families. Apply sharp. DINSHAW MERWAN, 140, Prince's Dock.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One genuine DeDION single cylinder CAR, five seater, canopy top, glass screen, side curtains. A bargain Rs. 2,100.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 per cash in advance, delivery.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

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BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR	RANGOON
BATAVIA	(Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
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CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Makden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES, Manager.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
B. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY GA[redacted]
TOWN SUBSCRI[redacted]
Subscr[redacted]
Re[redacted]
Yearly ... Rs.
Half-yearly ... "
Quarterly ... "
Monthly ... "
MOFUSSIL S[redacted]
Yearly ... Rs.
Half-yearly ...
Quarterly ...
Monthly ...
SINGLE COPY...
* For rates of old Issues
See Special Short A
SPECIAL SHORT
For Advertisements o
to such matters as Su
Situations, Wanted Ser
Required, Change of R
Found, the scale is as foll
Not exceeding three l
Each succeeding line ...
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, MAY 9.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay declined by Rs. 5 lacs.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—			
T. T. Ready	...	...	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	...	...	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	...	...	1s. 3 31/32 d. June
Bank's Buying—			
Private D. D. Ready	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits 3 m/s ,,		...	1s. 4 7-32d.
,, ,, Forward		...	1s. 4 7-32d.
,, 6 m/s Ready	...	...	1s. 4 11/32d.
France 3 m/s ,,	...	...	170 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,,	...	...	138 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	...	131 3-4
,, Shanghai	...	...	176 1/2
,, Japan	...	...	149 3/4

The market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-13 0, went up to Rs. 94-15-0 and closed at Rs. 94-13-6, at which rate there were some sellers.

BULLION.

Gold market locally remained quiet but steady. Up-country and local demand was nominal and prices remained unchanged. Demand seems rather dull and arrivals are heavier by every mail, hence stock is increasing and it is natural that the market must remain easier. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices were put up half an anna.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 down both for ready and forward and New York also declined 1-4.

Silver opened at Rs. 72 and as London market declined there were sellers from up-country as well as here and prices for forwards declined to 1-8 and at the close remained at Rs. 71-14-0. Demand for ready was very little. As stocks are increasing dealers are selling freely and the market remains easier. About 100 packeges changed hands during the day.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	6
Australian	24	1	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	71	15	0
17 Penny ready	71	14	6
Local per tola	0	11	3
First Settlement	71	14	0
Second	72	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Wheat and Seeds market was closed.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 14
Linseed, Small	,, 10 12
Linseed—Quiet.	

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 8
Yellow do.	,, 7 1
Do. Gujarat	,, 7 4
Rapeseed—Steady.	
Poppyseed	,, 9 13
Castorseed	,, 37 to 38
Mowraseed... ...	,, 6 13
Maize	,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts	,, 44 to 45
Mustardseed	,, 5 to 5
Gingellyseed	,, 45 to 5a
Khasdesh Howri ...	
Gulburga do. ...	,, 52 to 54
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	
Do. do do 85/15	,, 47 to 50
Do. do. do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	,, 45 to 46
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 46 to 47
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 46 to 48
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	
Do. do. Secunderabad	,, 50 to 54
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	,, 45 to 46
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	,, 35 to 37
Hard Red...	,, 33 to 34
Cottonseed	,, 25 to 26

SPINNINGS.

The Market remained quiet without any business Petits were quoted for June at Rs. 2,320 to Rs 2,325, Davids at Rs. 492 1-2. There were some buyers for B. E. Tramway Company preference shares at Rs. 160 ; amongst other shares no change was made and business was flat.

COTTON.

There were no telegrams from London and New York as the markets there were closed on account of the King's death. Liverpool opener showed one to two points up. Our market remained firm and demand from the Mills and Exporters being good prices for ready and forward were put up by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
400	D Karance & Co ...	Akola	... 233/238
1000	Valkart Bros	...Bengal	... 268
	A Blascheck &Co...	do	... 280
	rbes F C & Co...	do	... 280
	s Land	...Bagalkot	... 303
	k	...Yeotmal	... 296
	ros	...Mathia	... 275
		...Brosch	...327-328
		...Sawgin	... 329
		... do	... 329
		...Comptah	... 218
		...Brosch	... 327-329
	in. Fine		... 267
	Good		... 255
	Gin. Fine		... 286
	Good		... 272
	Fine		... 254
	Good		... 270
			... 286
			... 276
			... 295
	Good		... 287
	Fine		... 296
	od		... 288
	gaon		
	ne		... 302
	d		... 294
			... 307
	d		... 299
			... 311
	d		... 303
	at		
	ne		... 313
	od		... 290
			... 298
	od		... 276
	e		... 330
	d		... 324
	ne		... 330 May
Oomrawutty ...			... 322 ,,
Western ...			... 307 ,,

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 300 Mar.
Bengal F G	... 224 Jan.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 5,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
May—June	... 7·65 + 2
June—July	... 7·61 + 2
July—Aug.	... 7·56 + 2
Aug.—Sept.	... 7·20 + 2
Sept.—Oct.	... 6·91 + 1
Oct.—Nov.	... 6·93 same.
Nov.—Dec.	... 6·66 + 1
Dec.—Jan.	... 6·64 + 1
Jan.—Feb.	... 6·63 + 1

OPIUM

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ...	Rs. 3,088
Rates of exchange and Opium in China.	
	Dirs.
Patna, Old	2,545
Exchange for Hongkong	133
Exchange for Shanghai	179

FREIGHTS.

May.

Ports.	Seed.		Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	14 0	...	14 6
Dunkirk	14 0	...	14 6
Havre	14 6	...	15 0
Hull	13 6	...	.....
Liverpool	14 0	...	14 6
Marseilles	14 0	...	14 6
Genoa	14 0	...	14 6
London	14 6	...	.....
Hamburg	14 0	...	14 6
Trieste	16 6	...	17 6
Venice...	16 6	...	17 6
Open Ports	June & July		14 0

Market quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Brasiers 4×4		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs.55 0
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	Rs. 45 0
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	,, 40 6
Spelter	S M ...	...	
	M M ...	...	,, 18 6
	J ...	...	
	G ...	...	
Georgahutte		...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S ...	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16		,, 47 0
	10, 12		

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 7th May 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 30th April 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 30. Rs.	May 7. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,72,86,820	1,65,00,649
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	9,73,85,049	10,00,50,998
Post Bills ...	9,752	12,412
Sundries ...	25,91,404	27,05,938
Rs....	13,75,73,025	13,95,69,997
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,44,86,404	1,44,57,003
Other authorised Securities.	23,73,043	21,31,063
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,26,81,539	2,39,97,899
Loans do. do. ...	3,87,23,673	3,99,05,645
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,09,60,311	2,12,53,540
Dead Stocks ...	2,98,946	2,99,157
Stamps ...	6,075	6,127
Bullion ...	8,28,151	7,75,422
Balance with other Banks.	4,78,704	5,60,639
Sundries... ...	4,65,352	4,96,254
Cash ...	3,62,40,927	3,56,87,248
	13,75,73,025	13,95,69,997

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 3rd May, 1910, as compared with the statement of 26th April, 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 26. Rs.	a.	p.	May 3. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,66,12,156	11	8	1,78,40,546	5	1
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,54,94,813	8	2	17,62,43,896	15	7
Bank Post Bills, &c...	4,86,677	8	4	7,10,857	14	1
Sundries ...	17,91,50	11	10	18,99,896	6	11
Rs ..	23,13,84,898	8	0	23,36,95,197	9	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,90,46,103	0	0	2,78,63,388	0	0
Investments ...	1,00,67,353	0	0	1,00,31,443	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,68,35,502	3	9	4,77,22,676	7	1
Accounts of Credit on do	4,40,58,359	5	2	4,34,56,703	4	7
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,24,36,971	12	11	3,38,07,688	8	10
Balances with other Banks ...	36,03,907	3	3	40,24,921	5	3
Bullion ...						
Dead Stock...	21,93,692	0	8	21,93,983	2	10
Stamps ...	14,074	15	5	13,925	4	5
Sundries ...	1,64,868	12	8	1,15,485	10	9
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	16,84,20,832	5	10	16,92,35,194	11	9
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	6,20,64,066	2	2	6,44,60,002	13	11
	23,13,84,898	8	0	23,36,95,197	9	8

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office ...	11,79,918	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	24,08,307	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	7,49,083	Do.
Post Bills... ...	2,24,180	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	12,13,625	Decrease.
Loans ...	8,87,174	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	6,01,656	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills ...	13,70,697	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	26,30,469	Do.
Cash at Branches ...	11,34,532	Decrease.

Percentage 32·77.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 30th April.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 30th Apr. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·65	1321257	23233394	24574651
I. M. Ry System	1178·04	304885	4339339	4644524
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	34957	479841	514798
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2428	25769	28197
Total...	2950·64	1663527	28098643	29762170
Appro. earnings for corpg. week ending 1st May 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1016053	18914808	19930861
I. M. Ry System	1177·95	181897	3786494	3968391
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	29589	404481	434070
B. K. Railway	40·80c	460	2731	3191
Total .	2950·94	1227999	23108514	24336513
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·12	+ 305204	+ 4338586	+ b 4643790
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·09	+ 122983	+ 553145	+ 676133
A. D. C. R.	.....	+ 5368	+ 75360	+ 80728
Baran Kotah R.	— 0·51	+ 1968	+ 23038	+ 25006

a Corrected with Audited figures upto 28th February 1910.

b Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1909.

c Antah to Kotah 27 22 miles opened for coaching and goods traffic from 1st May 1909.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Agra s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 26 bales wool. E Dossa and Co ; 120 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co,

Elysia s—8,000 cwts wheat and 1,908 cwts maize, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—10,000 cwts bone meal, R Kadderbhoy; 413 cwts dry ginger and 221 cwts turmeric, R Assaria and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co ; 60 cwts old rubber, A H A Sahiwalla.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello s—518 cwts turmeric, Assaria and Co.

D Balduino s—106 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Agra s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Agra s—20 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Dalemoor s—2900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Harperley s—10,000 cwts wheat, 6,106 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

Othello s—2,000 cwts cattonseed, Ralli Bros

Rinaldo s—10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Dalemoor s—14,000 cwts cottonseed and 1,150 cwts castorseed, F Memraz.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 370 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey ; 525 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar ; 1 bale cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Antrim s—6,999 cwts groundnuts, 19,380 cwts rapeseed, 12,000 cwts poppyseed, 6,240 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, S Coverji and Co.

Achlelister s—1,980 cwts poppyseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Irish Monarch s—1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkert Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rinaldo s—660 cwts mustardseed, Baur and Krause.

FOR GARSTON.

Uskmoor s—2,4000 tons manganese ore, R. A Willis.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—6,026 cwts rapeseed, 470 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 985 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Edernian s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey ; 50 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Sons; 502 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

D Balduino s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5,998 cwts teelseed and 510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Exmoor s—2,813 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—9455 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 460 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—529 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 335 cwts olibadum, M Jafferbhoy; 275 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 42 tons teakwood planks, B Edulji 110 bales cotton, M Bhimji.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 100 cwts linseed. M Somji.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—425 cwts olibanum, Essof Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed. M Somji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—28 bales long cloth and drills, Jaffer and Sons ; 100 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5 boxes perfume oil, N S Bharoocha, 4,314 cwts aventurine stone, N Manekji, 50 lbs saffron, A H Jaffer and Co. Ischia s—1,250 cwts onions, B E Dadachanji ; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—225 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Assaye s—215 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons, 1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Assaye s—478 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

STEALING ORNAMENTS.

SAKUBAI, a Waghri woman, was charged before the same Magistrate, yesterday, with the theft of a set of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 90 belonging to Jairam Babaji, a school-master at Nagpur. The case for the prosecution was that complainant went to a shop in Sheik Memon street on Friday last to get the gold ornaments strung together. He set the ornaments down before him and while he was settling the making charges with the shop-keeper the accused came from behind and removed the ornaments. She was seized and made over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty. On the evidence his Worship convicted her and sentenced her to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	9	0	.....	nil,	nil,
Teheran ...	0	13	15 p.m.	1	40
Suez	0	1	55 p.m.	1	5

NOTICES.

Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-4-10).

All Burma wires interrupted (6-5-10).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (9-5-10).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted, (9-5-10).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora, (9-5-10)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—ATKINS—May 6, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Wilfred A. Miller, Imperial Forest Service, eldest son of the late Rev. A. J. Miller, to Gladys, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. J. Atkins, of Harrington, Northampton, by the Rev. the Acting Archdeacon. (English Papers please copy.)

DEATH.

PIRES—May 9, at Old Whitehouse, Colaba Causeway, Arthur Stanislaus, son of Hardress Crispin Pires, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Funeral to start at 8 a. m. to-day, Tuesday. Relatives and friends will please accept this the only intimation.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maxim : "Business makes a man as well as tries him."

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.—Mr. Rustam B. Parekh, M.A., LL. B., Pleader, High Court, is also a candidate for the seat in the Municipal Corporation rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Motilal Jamnadass Sevaklall, a representative of the Bhuleshwar Ward.

REPORTED THEFT.—Kirshnarao V. Dessai, a vakil, residing in Hummum lane, has reported to the police that on the night of the 7th instant he was informed by his Purdesee that his house at Dadar had been broken into. Property worth Rs. 1,157 was stolen.

SHETH JAMANADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBANDAR.—During the month of April, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,261, among them the number of new patients was 1,281, classified as follows :—Hindoos 2,756, Muselmans 479, Parsis 7, others 19; Total 3,261. Average was 109.

COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL.

On Sunday evening, a portion of a chawl, under construction in Sadashiv Road, Girgaum, gave way. The building, which belongs to Mr. N. W. Pradhan, Bar-at-Law, is a two-storeyed one and was nearing completion and a number of persons were working when a portion of the building came down, injuring four men and one woman. They were all on the second floor at the time of the collapse and were thrown on to the ground, a height of about twenty-five feet. The men escaped with minor injuries, whilst the woman Sokoobai received a facture of the left arm and also a number of abrasions in the head and body. All the injured persons were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were dressed and they were all allowed to go home with the exception of Sakoobai, who has been detained for treatment. The police were the first to receive information and Superintendent Williamson and Inspectors Salway, Fuller and Gough proceeded to the scene and helped in extricating and in removing to the hospital the injured persons.

The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality later on appeared on the scene.

The cause of the collapse has not been ascertained.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Small Causes Court Mr. J. E. Modi, Third Judge, disposed of the suit filed by Dr. Shawakshaw S. Batliwalla against Bettoni Gorio and Company to recover damages from the defendant for the injuries caused to the plaintiff's carpus in and by the negligent driving of the defendant's motor driver.

Mr. K. K. Santoke appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Mirza, Solicitor, was for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that while his carriage was being driven on the proper side of the road on the 9th February last at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, the defendant's motor car, which was coming down the bridge, while turning into the new extension of the Queen's Road collided with his carriage and caused considerable damage.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, said that from the evidence it was proved that the defendant's motor driver, an Italian, drove the motor-car in the streets of Bombay for the first time on the 9th February last. He had come from Italy where the rule was to drive on the right hand side and it was natural that being accustomed to that sort of driving he thought he would completely turn into the new extension of the Queen's Road before the plaintiff's carriage should be coming up.

His Honour passed a decree for Rs. 210 in favour of the plaintiff with costs and Rs 30 professional costs.

The cross-suit filed by the defendant was dismissed.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, one Manilal Jetha, a Hindu, was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Chapman with being in possession of eight grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted three previous convictions for a similar offence. He was fined Rs. 75 with the alternative of five weeks' simple imprisonment.

Amir Khan alias Ismail Khan, a Mahomedan, was then charged with selling a packet of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector Chapman then charged one Yusub Cassum with being in possession of seven grains of cocaine without a license. This accused also pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

RAMZAM NIZAMUDDIN, a Mahomedan, was placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Inspector Lewis, on a charge of stealing a set of silver buttons belonging to one Habibnilla Alibhoy.

The complainant alleged that he was seated at Duncan-road on Sunday noon when the accused came near him and forcibly removed the buttons from a garment he was wearing.

Further evidence, however, showed that the complainant and the accused went together to a Marwari's shop in Duncan-road where the complainant asked the Marwari to accept his buttons in pledge. The Marwari, however, would not accept the buttons, so both the complainant and the accused went to another Marwari's shop where the complainant pledged his buttons for eight annas in his own name. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate ordered the case to be struck off as false and acquitted the accused.

The complainant was fined Rs. 10 for bringing a false charge and the money was ordered to be given to the accused as compensation.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Court, before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Chaimir Srefanskai, a Russian aged 34, was charged by Inspector Favel with wandering about on the 9th instant without any visible means of subsistence. Formerly the accused had shown his willingness to go back to Russia and he was discharged, but as he did not, he was charged again by the Police. He was ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc , sell it.

SUEZ CANAL CONCESSION.

Violent Opposition.

THE General Assembly at Cairo was opened on April 8th, and was presided over by the President, Mahmoud Pasha Fahmy. All the Ministers were present, and all the members of the Assembly, save two. After the usual reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the real business began. The ball was opened by the Extremist member, Ismail Pasha Abaza, who, speaking in the name of the Committee, said that on Monday the Assembly had listened to the reading of the Government Note defending the Canal project, presented by Saad Pasha Zagloul, Minister of Justice. Abaza Pasha then said that the Committee of the General Assembly had drawn up a Note in reply to the arguments of the Ministers, and that he left it to one of his colleagues, Barakat Bey, to present the Note to the Assembly.

The reading of the Note occupied an hour, and was loudly applauded by the public in the galleries, and also by the Nationalist journalists.

Yehia Pasha moved the rejection of the project for the renewal of the Suez Canal Concession, and insisted that it should go to the vote without discussion. About this time the visitors' galleries were crowded with students, whose ages ranged from 10 to 25. The applause was then stupendous. About four-fifths of the members of the General Assembly stood up, and with one consent shouted that they would reject the Canal scheme once for all. They continued to shout to each other for some minutes.

Finally, Saad Pasha Zagloul, Minister of Justice, who represented the Government, rose, but before he could make himself properly heard, Ismail Pasha Abaza got up and asked him what he wanted to say. Saad Pasha said he wished to make certain remarks in answer to the Committee's new statement, which had not been communicated to him, as it should have been.

Abaza Pasha insisted that there should be no further discussion, and that the only thing to be done was to vote and reject the Government's proposal.

Saad Pasha again rose, and for some time was shouted down, but at length his powerful voice dominated the assembly, and he asked why he should be interrupted. He told the Assembly that they were acting in bad faith, that he had a right to be heard, and that they were cutting their own throats by using this extraordinary and unjust procedure. He told them that no member or members of that Assembly had any right to silence another. They had no right to present liberty of speech.

Abaza Pasha then rose, and in a long speech repeated his arguments. He said that discussion should end, otherwise there would be no termination to the arguments on both sides until the expiration of the present Suez Canal Concession.

Saad Pasha replied that the new arguments of the Committee had been kept secret from the Government, and declared that he was vindicating the rights of the Assembly by insisting on liberty of speech.

Several members then tried to speak at once, the Minister's voice was drowned in the uproar, and finally, the Assembly voted almost unanimously that the debate was at an end, and then by a majority of 65 to 1, that the project should be definitely rejected.

Tremendous applause both from members and from the public greeted this figures.

The Assembly then broke up, and on leaving the hall was met by a great crowd with flags and bands, who shouted themselves hoarse over the victory of the Assembly over the Government. The crowd also raised offensive cries about England, the army of occupation, and Mr. Roosevelt, but there was no disturbance.

NASIK HIGH SCHOOL GATHERING.

A correspondent writes :—The 8th annual gathering of the present students of the Nasik High School was held on the 28th and 29th April last. A most interesting programme, which included a Cricket match between the Present and Past Students of that High School, was arranged. The match was played on the High School ground on the 28th, and it ended in a draw greatly in favour of the Past Students. The match excited great interest especially as it was played in an unusual season of the year. The pitch being too hard the ball was worn rough very soon. After the second over it changed its colour from red to white. On the 29th poems and selections were recited by the students in the High School building. Then followed some singing which was accompanied by the playing of a gramaphone. Mir Mardalkhan of the Central Police Training School of this place graced the occasion by his presence. The gentlemen with the present and past students were then called for refreshment. The gathering then ended by a address by Shastri Devdhar of Nasik. He said that he had come there not to teach but to be taught, and he proved this. He advised the boys as to how they should spend their summer vacation, what was their duty towards their superiors and inferiors, teachers and old persons, &c. He explained to them the advantages and disadvantages of proper and unproper exercise. There were many other points which he touched and which were worthy of notice.

The popular Head Master Mr. Deshmukh then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Shastri Devdhar on behalf of the staff and all the students, and the proceedings terminated.

The following were the scores at the Cricket Match :—

PRESENT STUDENTS.

Barve, b Deshpande	... ...	0
Jahagirdar, st. Reuben, b Deshpande	...	11
Mujumdar, b Thatte	... ...	5
Pathak, c and b Deshpande	...	6
Pange, b Deshpande	... ...	1
Rahalkar, b Thatte	... ...	12
Tipnis, not out	... ...	14
Dhande, (Capt.) b Deshpande	...	1
Soman, b Thatte ...	... ...	12
Bhide, b Deshpande	... ...	17
Sharangpani, b. Thatte	... ...	2
	Extras ...	4
	Total ...	85

PAST STUDENTS.

Moses Reuben, (Capt.) not out		44
Deshpande, run out ...	... ...	0
Thatte, c Rahalkar b Pathak	...	19
Gangal, b Pathak ...	... ...	6
Gurjal, not out ...	... ...	11
Dixit, Kharwandikar, Pimladkar, Jagtap, Chunekar	Did not bat	
	Extras ...	2
	Total ...	82

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.

The undersigned begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Hospital :—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs 17,44,545-13-3, Nett proceeds of the benefit performance of Harrison's Circus in aid of the Hospital Rs 891 ; From the amount subscribed at the Oothamna ceremony of the late Bai Ruttonbai Rustomji Jehangir Vakil who died on the 9th day of the 7th month of 1279 Yezdezardi, from her estate, andby her relatives through Mr Rustomji Jehangir Vakil Rs 101 ; From Dr Dinsha Denabji Mistri being the amount subscribed by him at the Oothamna ceremony of his son Shavaksha Rs 51; In pious memory of the 4th anniversary of the late Mr Bejanji Nanabhoy Kapadia (Roj 22nd Maha 7th) Rs 50; Mr P D P Rs 50 ; in pious memory of the anniversary of the late Mr Mancherji Nowroji Master or Sharebroker who died in Bombay on

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street
H M S Redbreast Comdr Shuttor.....Royal Navy
R I M S Pollinara ..Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 9.

Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Badri .....1613 Collinson .....G Jeswaji
Calliope .....2498 Knot.....W & A Graham & Co
Caithness .....2306 Proctor.....W&A Graham & Co
Colaba .....3899 Robertson.....M M & Co
Cressington Court...2716 Baucham..... .....
Calcutta .....2444 Fuller .....
Ectelwolf .....2814 Eastman .....T Morrison & Co
Feliciana .....27 5 Falck .....T Morrison& Co
Fakhri .....2555 Revill .....B & H S N & Co
Hartley .....2565 Folster.....W&A Graham & Co
Hooseinee ..... 993 Hughes.....B & P S N & Co
Hyport .....2503 Lamb .....T Morrison & Co
Ischia .....2481 Bl-ito.....F R S N & Co
Jaegna ..... 772 Maude..... .....M M & Co
Moshtari .....1109 Watson.....B & P S N & Co
Naimi.....2522 Hallet .....S & A M Jeswanji
Nazeri.....611 Mivre...Stream...125 ..R & P S N & Co
Nadir .....2041 Atkin.....T Morrison & Co
Okara .....3135 Love..... .....M M & Co
Produce.....743 Winsnes ...F F Campbell & Co
Perlak .....1085 Roos...Burmah...Petroleum & Co
Planet Mars.....2323 Robertson..... .....
Queenmoor .....2109 Helmrich...W&A Graham & Co
Ramsay .....2767 Muilar ....
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathleven .....2845 To ld ....
Sealda .....3138 Ohlidley ....M M & Co
Trowbridge .....2380 Mrs. ...W & A Graham & Co
Trafford Hall.....3436 Hood .....Killick Nixon & Co
Uskmoor .....2306 Evans.....W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Yorkmoor .....2286 Rigby.....W & A Graham & Co
Zibenghia .....2890 Dickinson..... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	11-5	P & O S N & Co
F Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	N F	.....	J Finlay & Co
H President	2986	Jacob	Durban	10 5	A Strandis
K Coriath	2369	Chadwick	Amsterdam	16 5	W & A Graham & Co
M Harlyn	2223	Bird	Hull	6 5	W & A Graham & Co
N Dalemoor	2572	Brulen	Middlesbrough	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O Exmoor	2236	Du bar	Barrow-in-Furness	7 5	W & A G & Co
P Trautenfels	2932	Haker	Hamburg	N F	W&A Graham & Co
Q Humayun	2155	Beard	Red Sea Port	12 5	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Langdale	2515	Clarke	Cochin	10 5	Killick Nixon & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Mitchell	Liverpool	22 5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Achlebister	2820	Gatt	Dunkirk	14 5	W & A Graham & Co
4 City of Agra	3096	Buck	Liverpool	14 5	Killick Nixon and Co
5 Irish Monarch	2792	Rettins	Hamburg	21 5	T Morrison & Co
6 D Balduino	2384	Rombi	Genoa	15 5	F R S N & Co
7 Bohemia	2304	Gilhuber	Trieste	15 6	A L S N & Co
16 Elernian	2284	Roberts	Genoa	10-5	James Mackintosh and Co
8 Coniston Water	2932	Jones	Dunkirk	7 5	T Morrison & Co
9 Politician	4737	Watson	Hull	14 5	K Nixon & Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	21 5	P & O S N & Co
14 Kola	510	Morrison	Baschra	12 5	M M & Co
14 Wardha	2551	Arcadeacon	Calcutta	8 5	M M & Co
15 Rinaldo	2731	Pickering	Hull	14 5	James Finlay & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Trautenfe's	Huker	Hamburg, Apr 2
	Okara	Love	Calcutta, Mar 15
	Ischia	Bisito	Hongkong, Apr 13
	Elysia	Mitchell	Liverpool, Apr 16
	Nadir	Atkin	Calcutta, Apr 8
	Fakhri	Revill	Mauritius, Apr 14
	Kola	Morrison	Baschra, Ap 30
	Cressington Court	Baucham	Port Louis, Me 16
	Calcutta	Fuller	Calcutta, Apr 27

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Linga	Cuthbah	Karachi
	Bulimba	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Chupra	Henderson	Antwerp
	Othello	Webster	Hull
	Henry R James	Mogy	Hamburg
	Lawmoor	Pippes	London

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Ischia for China
" Colaba for Antwerp
" Kola for Persian Gulf
" Trautenfels for Hamburg
" Elysia for Liverpool
" Mosihtar for Zanzibar
" Lord Antrim for Dankirk
" Naderi for Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Japan left Singapore for Bombay on the 7th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th May.

406.—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

407.—Prize Distribution—"F" Coy Prize Distribution will take place at Head Quarters on Monday the 16th instant at 9-30 p.m. All members of the Coy. are expected to be present.

Dress.—Mess Dress or Uniform.

408.—Bugle Practice—To-day Tuesday 10th instant Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8 p. m. (A. T.)

409.—Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6383 Vol H S Hanna, "G" Coy from the 21st May to 31st December 1910.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

A GERMAN warrant officer has been placed under arrest charged with having attempted to sell German naval secrets to Russian officers during the recent visit of a Russian squadron to Kiel.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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Allsections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
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12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?
THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.
It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—
Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.
From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun :—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 10th May, 1910.

KING GEORGE THE FIFTH.

THE coronation of the King, and his proclamation as King-Emperor in India, will probably not take place until the close of the period of official mourning, but His Majesty commenced his reign on Saturday. "It will be the earnest object of my life," said he to the Privy Council, "to follow in the footsteps of my father and at the same time to uphold the Constitutional Government of these realms. I am deeply sensitive of the heavy responsibilities, but I know that I can rely on the Parliament and the people of these islands and the dominions overseas to help me in the discharge of my arduous duties by their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance." It was the right spirit in which to take up sovereignty, and we may rest assured that the utmost efforts of the new monarch will be towards securing the happiness of his people. From the moment Prince George became heir-apparent he realised the importance of his position and we well remember, at the conclusion of his tour of the British colonies, the message he addressed in reply to his welcome home : "Everywhere we have been profoundly impressed by the kindness, affection and enthusiasm extended to us and the universal declarations of loyalty to the Throne and by the conscious pride in the membership of our great Empire which has constantly displayed itself. We have gained a great, pleasant, and profitable experience. We hope that some important results will be secured by drawing together the various parts of the Empire through the sympathy and personal regard which has been developed during the proud mission entrusted to me by my dear father, the King." Brought up in a school of discipline, he ever recognised his responsibilities to the full, and did not fail to convey to the people of England the lessons he had learnt on his travels. Notably was this the case when, in December 1901, being entertained by the City Corporation at the Guildhall, he impressed upon his hearers the conclusion he had arrived at with regard to the lethargy which had crept over the British nation at the time. "To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire, whom I have the pleasure of seeing here to-day, I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among their brethren across the seas, that the old country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her colonial trade against foreign competitors." The cry, "Wake up, England" was taken up by the commercial and manufacturing population of the British islands and the message, so judiciously conveyed by the Prince, had far-reaching effects.

That remarkable speech was followed by another, equally portentous, in the same historic building, after the return from India when the Prince spoke at length and, as we stated yesterday, preached the gospel of sympathy. Lord Morley drove the lesson home, Sympathy, said the Secretary of State, is the secret of our power in India, exactly as justice and clemency are the corner-stones of our strength in that Dominion. "It is the true secret of our power. All that has fallen from Mr. Balfour, who proposed the toast his Lordship replied to, commands my entire agreement and accord, but I will only say this, that, though sympathy is the supreme duty, nobody can deny that in India sympathy has also to meet with supreme difficulties. It is no easy thing, in dealing with so many nations and races of different creeds, of different faiths, old customs, old habits—it is no easy thing to get into strict sympathy with all these heterogeneous populations, but that is a duty that has got, at all events, to be persistently attempted. It is quite true that this diversity of faith and race draws a veil down between the intercourse of any Western and any Asiatic, but I think Lord Curzon used the right phrase when he said, 'Who can be sure that he knows the mind and the heart of these millions of heterogeneous people, between whom and ourselves this veil of mystery drops.' However that may be, the attempt must be made, and I for one most ardently welcome the language which has fallen from His Royal Highness, because I believe it will have the effect all over India, and in this country, of doing much to unite the Government and the governed. You can only unite the Government and the governed, in the peculiar circumstances between ourselves and the population of India, by sympathy."

Mr. Balfour, on that occasion, complained that it was hard for them, living in that remote island, to picture in living colours that vast territory for which they had become responsible, with its infinite variety of races and religions, with its immemorial philosophy, with those attributes of ancient civilization which so sharply divide it from Western nations. It was hard for them, brought up in a different atmosphere, fully to realize the difference which divides us and to overstep that difference with a full and lasting sympathy; and yet that was the problem which, after all, set for them in that country. The Prince realised it to the full, and we are glad to know that having visited this country and studied it; being, as the Home papers observe, the greatest royal traveller in history, he has a wider acquaintance with the Empire, and with India especially, than any previous sovereign and that experience has taught him much of our hopes and aspirations. A man of serious habits and statesmanlike interests, say the English journals, which also credit him with commonsense, practical judgment of affairs, far-reaching consciousness of his exalted mission. All this King George possesses and more. He takes a lively interest in the affairs of the whole Empire, and although it will not now be deemed advisable that he should fulfil his engagement to open the Parliament of the United South Africa, he will still study its development with the same zeal. His speech on Saturday took a high note. So have all his speeches. Read those we republish to-day. Reuter, if not the London journals, confuses the two tries. "Wake up, England" was delivered after return from the Colonies; "Sympathy for India," five years later. But that matters little. Both messages are as pregnant to-day as they were when delivered and both, or either, unmistakably do disclose a statesman of wise outlook and imperial spirit; whilst his frequent attendances in Parliament manifest the unflagging interest he took in the narrower affairs of the nation. He has studied Ministers as men and assessed the value of each one of them. There is little fear he will make mistakes, and we have every reason to look forward with hopefulness to the faithful performance of the promises His Majesty has made us.

CALIFORNIAN OIL.

BESIDES her gold output and her marvellous orange wealth, California has a third commercial asset, more valuable than either, in her petroleum wells. Fifty years ago, oil was detected under Californian rock near Los Angeles and since then the production has totalled 345 million barrels. At first the annual amount was small, never more than one million barrells, until Mr. E. L. Doheny, the Oil King of the West, showed the way to successful drilling. The oil-wells at Los Angeles are now more or less extinct volcanos but the centre of an even larger production is not lost, only moved 200 miles further north. In the nine years from 1900 to 1909 this area produced 275 million barrels, 1909 yielding about 60 millions of this total. Of the whole world's supply of petroleum California contributes 15 per cent., and in comparison with the rest of the United States, the Golden State draws from her wells more than Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Texas, and Louisiana put together. The principal oil-fields are situated in the south of the State where large areas still remain to be drilled. The oil formation is in many places from 500 to 1,000 feet thick and the average minimum life of a well is estimated at 20 to 30 years. One "gusher" sent, on a fine day this year, its oil 400 feet high, and though thousands of barrels of oil were lost by this display, sufficient storage tanks not being handy, it gave in March last a daily steady flow of 40,000 barrels and should have made the fortunes of its owners by this model output. California sends petroleum to Europe, Asia, and South America, supplies much to Alaska, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal, besides providing its own immense home consumption. Oil is largely used as fuel, three barrels being calculated to equal one ton of coal. It is twenty-five years since it was first tried as a substitute for coal and wood in California, and it now drives many industries on the Pacific coast. Many of the railways, notably the Southern Pacific, the Salt Lake line and the Santa Fe—which was the first western Railway to use it,—save many millions sterling a year by burning oil instead of coal.

They economise in labour, too, for the locomotive that must stop often to reload its tender with coal can go for hours on a single intake of oil. The Southern Pacific consumes daily 42,000 barrels costing £5,400 in its 3,300-mile runs from Portland, Oregon to New Orleans. Coal, to perform these daily journeys would cost £28,000. Thus the Company saves £22,600 in this item. The most favorable calculation of comparative value is 90 gallons of 16-degree gravity oil to one ton of good coal, but a fair working average ratio would be 120 gallons to a ton of ordinary coal. The schooners carrying lumber from the north-west to California consume oil-fuel and some experiments have been made to test the possible advantages of using it in American warships. Needless to say companies with large capital are in possession of most of the oil-fields. One has a capital of no less than £10,000,000, and some of the largest producers are enabled to give their shareholders high dividends, hence no doubt the oil-boom that threatens to run rubber close. Oil has thrown gold in the shade in California, the yearly return from it being more than from the gold mines. Every modern device has been applied to make the transport of petroleum rapid and easy. Oil-tank cars in long trains are to be seen on every line, a big fleet of oil-ships carry it to foreign countries. Through pipes hundreds of miles in length, the oil reaches the ports. One company owns a pipe-line, measuring 325 miles, rifled throughout like a gun-barrel, through this oil and water, poured in at the same time, are carried, the oil seeking the centre of the pipe, forms a care of petroleum. This reduction of the viscosity of the oil by the water sheath makes its journey much quicker than by the old pipe delivery method. The oil is used generously on roads and as its base is asphalt, it is specially adapted for this purpose. Many are the ways in which petroleum can be utilised, and Californian brains have neglected none of them.

NATIONAL DECADENCE—A MYTH.

THE Western Australian Premier should be having a good time among the business men of London, if city men show a proper sense of appreciation of all the pleasant things he has said about them. Mr. Newton Moore has been filled with nothing but surprise since he got to England and nothing has surprised him more than the capacity of the business man of London. The excess of the surprise is not perhaps in the best of taste, but the city man will forgive that in the beauty of the opinions Mr. Moore was moved to express as soon after the shock as he was able to think. When admitted to the presence of "the chiefs of the great concerns in London" Mr. Moore experienced a certain natural caution on their parts about exhibiting the hidden wonders of their dispositions to a complete stranger, but after a little acquaintance all their virtues burst forth in full bloom. "As soon as you come to do business with them," says Mr. Moore, "you discover a quiet shrewdness, the quickest possible eye for an opportunity and a splendid grasp of the possibilities of any scheme which may be outlined. Business men waste no time either and they are as keen as possible for business and always anxious to get ahead of competitors. But the thoroughness of the business methods of London is what has most impressed me." Mr. Moore is not quite so much in love with the provinces, but his praise of them runs in almost the same rapturous vein. "Nowhere," he says, "have I seen anything but intelligently directed specialised work and well-thought-out business methods. Everywhere, too, I have been impressed by the fact that the competition which is so keen in practically all professions and trades, produces an efficiency—from junior clerks to heads of departments—of the very highest order." Mr. Moore admits that he has nothing but an easy-going country with which to make comparison, but all the same it is very nice of him to give such a fillip to our national conceit. So many other people have had unkind things to say, that our good opinion of ourselves had almost ceased to exist. However you must not talk to Mr. Moore of decadence. He will not hear of it.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette' with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Hon'ble Mr. William Thomson Morison, C. S. I., I. C. S., Commissioner, Central Division, has been appointed by His Majesty the King Emperor of India to be Member of Council at this Presidency in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C. S. I., I. C. S.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th April, 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 200,000 maunds and Rs. 65,000 in the earnings.

THE death is announced of Mahomed Anwaruddin Khan Bahadur, a grandson of the first titular Nawab of the Carnatic, at the age of 60. The deceased was a highly cultured Indian gentleman of the old school and was much respected.

A BRANCH office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was opened at Johore (Malay Peninsula) on the 16th of last month.

IT is expected that the House of Commons will discuss the proposal to increase the Right Hon. John Burns' salary from £2,000 to £5,000 about May 26, when it resumes after the recess.

IT is proposed by the military authorities to provide accommodation in a London barracks for the Second Regiment, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, from the 13th to 19th September, when they will be on a holiday in London.

THE Scottish Motor Trade Association have resolved to obtain the co-operation of kindred societies to raise funds for the erection of a statute to the inventor of the pneumatic tyre, Mr. John Boyd Dunlop. Mr. Dunlop is still alive. The first specification for a pneumatic tyre in the Patent Office was lodged in the forties by an engineer named Thompson, but it was not till Mr. Dunlop applied the idea to the cycle in 1887 that the pneumatic tyre became a commercial success through the enterprize of Mr. Harvey Du Cros.

A GIGANTIC motor combine, which has for its avowed object the stifling of competition in prices and the abolition of all discounts on motor-cars and motor-car accessories of every description, is now being organised under the title of the Motor Trades Association. The capital of the firms who have already joined the combine runs into several million pounds, and the scheme affects motor and allied interests having an aggregate capital of no less than £15,000,000. Should it be carried to a successful conclusion, in time the motor trade will be welded together so firmly that open competition in prices will be impossible, and the public will be compelled to pay the full list prices for all motoring articles. Some of the principal firms who have either joined already or are expected to do so are :—Humber Limited, Daimler Motor Company, Limited, S. F. Edge Limited, De Dion-Bouton Limited, Palmer Tyre Company, Limited, Lancheater Motor Company, Limited, Minerva Motor Company, Messrs. Jarrott and Letts, the Rover Motor Company.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Irish Patriotic Movement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 26.

THE Deakin-Cook Ministry has resigned, and holds office only until Mr. Fisher can form another Administration.

A Cabinet meeting was held on Tuesday, and lasted until midday. Mr. Deakin slipped out of the building immediately afterwards by a back stairway, and jumping into a taxi-cab, went at full speed to Government House. He had also a meeting of the A.M.P. board to attend before 1, so that there was no time to lose. He announced to Lord Dudley that the Ministry, having in view the results of the elections, had decided to accept the verdict as involving the forfeiture of confidence in them and he tendered his resignation. This carried with it the resignation also of all his colleagues. Lord Dudley accepted the resignation, and asked Mr. Deakin to continue in office till the successors to the present Ministers could be appointed. Mr. Deakin, following the usual practice, consented. After Mr. Deakin had left Government House Lord Dudley sent a telegram to Mr. Fisher, and received an intimation that the latter would be in Melbourne on Monday. With Labour now possessing a majority in both Houses there is a reasonable prospect of the Labour Government about to be formed retaining office during the life of the Parliament. Mr. Fisher, who arrived from Sydney yesterday, was received at the railway station by an enthusiastic crowd which must have numbered fully 2,000. The arrangements made by the police were altogether inadequate and it was with difficulty that Lord Richard Nevill, A.-D.-C., to the Governor-General and Major Steward, His Excellency's official Secretary ushered him to the Governor-General's motor-car, which was in waiting. As soon as Mr. Fisher appeared the crowd cheered wildly and sang the chorus of the Labour song, From the car Mr. Fisher addressed the crowd. He said: "I cannot make a speech. I thank you heartily for your kind reception. Later in the day I will be glad to address you in the Exhibition Building." It was a little after 1 o'clock when Mr. Fisher reached Government House, where he was at once received by the Governor-General, from whose secretary, the following statement has been received :—"Mr. Andrew Fisher waited on His Excellency the Governor-General to-day, and accepted his commission to form a Government. Mr. Fisher anticipates being able to present the names of the new Ministry to the Governor-General by the end of this week for the purpose of Ministers being sworn in."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

In the course of an interview yesterday afternoon Mr. Fisher, in reply to a statement that the State Ministers were anxious to learn the new Government's intentions regarding finance as early as possible replied that they could rely on receiving the information at the earliest possible moment. The new Government would do their business frankly and straightforwardly. There would be no mystery about their doings. He believed in letting the public know how their affairs were conducted. The real position of the Treasury would first have to be ascertained. When he left it nearly 12 months ago there was a surplus. Here he added, "And I want to know—but perhaps it will be injudicious to say anything more at this stage." Questioned about the Inter-State Commission and New Protection, he replied that these were matters of policy which of course could not be discussed at present. Referring to Colonel Kirkpatrick's appointment he said: "It seems to me that the way things have gone he deserves some sympathy for the position in which he has been placed, but I can make no comment at present. We must see how things are first. The keynote of the elections was that our success was due to the great national feeling of the people. The elections proved that the people were more national than those who had recently been their leaders."

IRISH PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.

A meeting of about fifty representatives of the various Roman Catholic societies was held in the Cathedral Hall on Saturday night to consider the question of forming an Irish regiment in Victoria.

Archbishop Carr, said that on Easter Monday, he had attended an important meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, and he had there thrown out the suggestion that it would be desirable to form an Irish-Australian military body. He was very glad to see that the matter had been taken up warmly. He had no desire to press his ideas unduly upon any one. He had merely made the suggestion, and whatever the result of the consideration of it by the delegates might be, it would be perfectly acceptable to him. They were young Australians. He was not young, and he was nor Australian born, so that the matter touched them much more closely than it did him, and therefore he was sure that it would receive favourable consideration at their hands. The proposal was suggested by the review of the Catholic cadets by Governor-General on St. Patrick's day. He trusted that these cadets might live a long life, and still not have their military service called upon, but considering the present state of things throughout the world no one could pronounce with certainty or with any degree of probability what was to occur within the next ten years. All they knew was that the nation which was prepared was the nation which was respected, and the nation which was organised, even though its people be few and its territory large, as in the case of South Africa, could offer resistance to numbers far exceeding its own. The illustration from South Africa was a most pertinent one. Both countries—South Africa and Australia—had vast territories and small populations. In the case of South Africa, they had in the Transvaal an armed body of men prepared beforehand by learning military tactics and the use of the rifle, and the result was that for a long time they held at bay the entire power of England. When people referred to the small population of Australia and expressed the view that such a small population could do little to repel an invader, they should remember what was done by the Boers. If they went back to ancient times they would find that some of the most signal victories had been won by small bodies of men against infinitely superior numbers. It was undoubtedly true that Australia, with its vast extent and its abundant resources, had attracted, not only the attention but the desire, of more than one foreign nation. It was said that we could rely on the power of Britain. As long as Britain was at peace that was perfectly true, but who could tell when the vast armaments now being prepared—those Dreadnoughts now being multiplied by more than one of the Continental countries—would be in conflict one with the other? And no one could tell how far it would then be possible for England to render assistance to her oversea colonies. Therefore he thought it was the bounden duty of all Australians to be prepared for eventualities of all kinds. It had been said by a wise man that if they wished to preserve peace they must be prepared for war. The Scotch regiment was formed many years ago, and was proud of the distinction it had won. The more these military corps were multiplied the wider would it become known outside Australia that although the population of Australia was not great, it was a population whose men were well skilled in the art of war, and who would be prepared to give a good account of themselves in the event of an invasion of their country. He suggested the matter as one of public duty.

COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES.

Mr. Joseph Cook, the Minister for Defence, speaking at a dinner in the Lancers' Barracks at Parramatta on the 21st instant referred to the changes that would take place shortly in the Defence Department. As they knew, he had sent to London recalling one of the finest officers they had in the person of Colonel Bridges. "In addition to that," Mr. Cook continued, "we have arranged also for a new Inspector-General of the Forces, and I may as well tell you his name, as no one has yet been told in public. Your Inspector-General is to be Colonel Kirkpatrick. He is coming from India to take up the position here, and one advantage of his coming will be that he is thoroughly au fait with Lord Kitchener's intentions. He knows what was in his mind and will be able to give valuable advice and assist in carrying out the scheme of military requirements which it was Lord Kitchener's mission here to inaugurate." Mr. Cook further said that he hoped that the time was not far distant when in point of attainment and military knowledge and capacity the officers of the Commonwealth would be equal to any in the world. In conclusion, he said, "I leave behind me the skeleton of a force which I believe will give us an army fit to face anything in the world, if need be, and whilst we continue to pray for peace every Sunday in Church, we feel that the sensible thing for every fullbearded man is to be ready for anything that may come for the sake of the Empire as a whole, and for the defence of the flag."

STATEMENT BY MR. DEAKIN.

Mr. Deakin made a statement at Ballarat. He said that the appointment had been made before Colonel Kirkpatrick's departure from Australia, but the announcement was deferred until the consent of the War Office was obtained. When Lord Kitchener was in Melbourne he was asked if Colonel Kirkpatrick would be a suitable man for the position and he instantly replied. "Yes, if you can get him. He was good enough for me to bring out as my principal officer." "That," Mr. Deakin continued, "we considered was a good testimonial, for Lord Kitchener picked him from all the splendid officers available as his chief staff officer in dealing with the important Australian defence problem. Colonel Kirkpatrick has worked with Lord Kitchener for a number of years, and is saturated with the great soldier's ideas and methods, and we are indeed lucky to get him." As to his salary, Mr. Deakin said that he had forgotten the exact amount, but he understood that it would be somewhat equivalent to what Colonel Kirkpatrick would have received had he remained in India, he being due for promotion. Colonel Kirkpatrick would arrive probably in three months, and he (Mr. Deakin) did not think that he would go to England before coming out. The position of the Inspector-General would be complementary to that of Chief of the General Staff now occupied by Major-General Hoad. The new Inspector-General, Mr. Deakin added, was a native of Canada, and had graduated with distinction from the principal Canadian Military College. He could not remain in Australia for longer than four years, except at the risk of being permanently dissociated from British Army, but he (Mr. Deakin) could not remember the exact period his appointment here. Colonel Kirkpatrick, in addition to his late visit, was in Australia in 1906 to gather information for the Intelligence Department of the War Office. In the same year he performed similar duties in Canada. The general opinion formed on the occasion of both visits was that no officer could be better fitted to assist Lord Kitchener in preparing an organisation scheme for the Commonwealth. Colonel Kirkpatrick, who was born in 1866, laid the foundation of his career at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada. He was first appointed lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, England, on June 30, 1885. A captain in 1894, he became a brevet-major on November 29, 1900 : a substantive major on January 17, 1903 : a brevet-lieutenant-colonel in 1902; and brevet-colonel in 1906. The apparent confusion of dates in his appointments as major and brevet-lieutenant-colonel is due to special recognition of his war service. He was D. A. A. G. for Intelligence in South Africa from November, 1899 to September, 1902, and D. A. Q. M. G. of Canada from September, 1902 to November, 1904. He was chosen assistant in the development of the General Staff idea in the Imperial War Office. When this idea was extended to India he was sent there and quickly gained a high place in the esteem of Lord Kitchener. During his war service in South Africa Colonel Kirkpatrick saw the relief of Kimberley and operations in the Orange Free State, and he was in many important actions. It was his service in South Africa which led to his brevet rank as lieutenant-colonel before he received the substantive rank of major.

MILK AND TYPHOID.

The chairman of the Melbourne Board of Health, Dr. Burnett Ham, alluding on Friday to the rather startling announcement that there are at present forty cases of typhoid fever in the Melbourne Hospital, said he saw no cause for public alarm in the fact stated. This he explained, is the typhoid season, and the disease is in fact now decreasing. It is, indeed, according to the latest return, less prevalent now than ordinarily at the middle of April, taking the average shown for the past three years at the corresponding period of the year. But there was one very significant fact in connection with the existing outbreak. No fewer than eighteen of the patients now under treatment had been supplied with milk by one person in a northern suburb, and the boards officers, along with the City Council officer, were endeavouring to trace the possible sources of infection. It appeared that no suspicion was attached to the dairyman's milk depot, which was located in Fitzroy, and inquiries were being made as to the condition of the farm from which the milk was obtained. On the question of the housing of typhoid patients, the secretary of the Infectious Diseases Hospital states that the committee has a rule under which only diphtheria and scarlet fever cases are received at that institution. There is the anomalous position that from the Infectious Diseases Hospital sufferers from the commonest and one of the most dangerous of infectious diseases are excluded. The explanation offered is that the present building is not nearly large enough to afford accommodation for the typhoid cases.

RAILWAY GAUGES.

The Railways Commissioner (Mr. A. B. Moncrieff) on Monday made an important statement on the much-discussed question of broad versus narrow-gauge railways. He was giving evidence before the Northern Railways Royal Commission, particularly with regard to the proposed narrow-gauge spur line from Port Pirie to Port Germein. He stated emphatically that his instincts were against the proposal, which, on his official returns, would show a heavy annual loss, but remarked that conditions might alter in the future. He sincerely hoped that if a railway was to be built between Western Australia and Adelaide, it would not be on the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, but that matter would be in the hands of those who controlled the destinies of the Commonwealth. If the intention was to make Fremantle the Outer Harbour of Sydney the question of the most direct railway route would have to be settled, but if the railway was to be made to give Adelaide Victoria the advantage of their present geo positions the transcontinental railway sh down from Port Augusta without c range, past Port Germein and Port Pirie thus supply what was to-day a crying State, namely, quicker communica Adelaide and Port Pirie. When he t the pace and get an express train be and Port Pirie he was stopped gauge. For the transcontinental would be—No break of gauge be Coolgardie. The 5 ft. 3 in. gaug finest, if not the finest in the there was pressure on the E managers would give anything line instead of the 4 ft. 8½ in. paraging the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. work, but he knew what an the Russians had with their running across Siberia.

THE CHESHIRES' FUN

THE following sums have b this fund :—

Bombay Gymkhana ...	
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	
J. C. G. B.	
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15

MOURNING FOR THE LATE KING.

DEEP SORROW OF THE KAISER.

THE FUNERAL AND LYING-IN-STATE.

MANY MONARCHS TO BE PRESENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

(Received 7-30 a.m., May 9.)

Brilliant assemblages filled the churches this afternoon and evening, and crowds lined the approaches before the time for the service. The pulpits were draped with purple.

The keynote of each of the thousands of sermons consisted of an eulogy of Edward the Peacemaker, a noble son of a noble mother, who died in harness like a true man. All prayed that the blessings of peace and prosperity might rest on King George.

The Bishop of London, preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, said: "In South Africa, Canada, India and Australia beats one heart to-day, and that beats in loving sympathy for those who have lost, husband or father, and friend."

In the City Temple, the Rev. R. J. Campbell said the late King was the foremost figure in the galaxy of the world's rulers.

Archbishop Bourne recalled with grateful feelings King Edward's visits to the Pope and to Ireland, and his consideration shown to Catholics.

The foreign churches were filled to overflowing, and eulogies on the dead ruler were pronounced.

The Lying-in-State.

The latest plans, though not officially announced, are that the funeral will take place on the 20th of May. There will be a lying-in-state for members of the Household and privileged persons in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace, and subsequently the coffin will lie publicly in Westminster Hall, like that of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Bruce-Joy, the Sculptor, took a death mask of the King to-day.

Queen Alexandra is bearing up wonderfully, and attended, with King George and his Consort and the remainder of the family, the service in the private Chapel in Buckingham Palace to-day.

Reuter telegraphs from Berlin that the German Court has been ordered a month of mourning. The Emperor visited the British Embassy for two hours this morning. Conversing with Sir William Goschen, His Majesty spoke with deep sorrow of his uncle's death, and referred most affectionately to his English relatives. He said he was prepared to start for England when he was informed of the arrangements.

The Funeral.

LONDON, MAY 9.

(Received 12-50 p.m.)

In addition to other Royalties, the Kings of Denmark and Portugal, the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Grand Duke Michael, will attend the late King's funeral. The Turkish heir to the throne and the Foreign Minister will also be present.

The Kaiser has notified that owing to the death of King Edward, he will be unable to entertain Mr. Roosevelt and party as guests at the Palace, or to attend functions connected with their visit, except Mr. Roosevelt's lecture. He will receive them at Potsdam, however, on the day of their arrival, and the party will stay to lunch.

[illegible] circular designates King George's [illegible] Queen Mary.

[illegible] in the New King.

LONDON, MAY 9.

(Received 1-25 p. m.)

[illegible]oi est mort, vive le Roi," [illegible]d in the aspect of the [illegible]e most prominent pages [illegible] biographies and appre[illegible]ng. He is described as [illegible]its and statesmanlike [illegible] kindliness, com[illegible]udgment of affairs [illegible]ss of duty, and a [illegible]alted mission. The [illegible]peech on Saturday [illegible]hey recall the con[illegible]ces of King George at [illegible]rliament, which were [illegible] conversations with the [illegible]nt men on both sides. [illegible]that the new King is the greatest royal traveller in history, and dwell on his acquaintance with the Empire, including India, as unparalleled in a monarch. The papers recall especially his "Wake up England" speech at Guildhall on his return from India, as already disclosing the statesman of wide outlook and Imperial spirit. A sentence in the speech "The task of governing India will be made easier if we infuse into it a wider element of sympathy" is quoted as almost prophetic.

[As will be seen below the "Wake up, England" speech above referred to, was delivered in December 1901, after the visit to the Colonies. The "Sympathy for India" oration was delivered in May 1906, after the Indian journey.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

(Received 8-15 p. m.)

It is officially announced that the remains of the late King will be taken to Westminster Hall on the 17th May and will lie in state on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The body will be taken to Windsor for burial on the 25th.

King George was proclaimed by the Heralds, this morning, with ancient ceremonial. The weather was bleak and gloomy.

Consols are at 81 5-16.

LATER.

A Gazette has been issued with the official text of King George's speech. His Majesty concluded: "I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for the people's good."

The tone of the Stock Exchange is good. Consols are now at 81 11-16.

Proclamation of King George.

(Received 9-5 p. m.)

Traffic was at the standstill to-day and the densest crowds assembled for the proclamation of His Majesty. The Garter King at Arms read the proclamation. As its conclusion the people spontaneously raised a great shout of "God save the King," sang the National Anthem and finished with tremendous cheering. This unrehearsed episode was thrillingly effective. The roar of the Anthem rolled from St. James' to the city. Flags were hauled to the top of their masts and salutes fired, while the sun broke through the clouds.

King George and his consort witnessed the proclamation at St. James from windows of Buckingham Palace and the Royal children were in the gardens.

The Coronation Oath.

Mr. Redmond has written to Mr. Asquith asking him to take urgent steps for the removal of the words in the Accession oath which are offensive to Catholics. He recalls the previous approval of such emendation.

[The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Declaration against Transubstantiation, of which body the Lord Chancellor was Chairman and no members were Roman Catholics, in June 1901 reported that the Declaration required of the Sovereign on his accession by the Bill of Rights can be modified advantageously, and for the future should be as follows:—

I, A B, by the Grace of God King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is no any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. And I do believe that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are contrary to the Protestant religion. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this Declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation, already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority, whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man or absolved of this Declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null or void from the beginning.

It will be seen that the words "contrary to the Protestant religion" have now been substituted for "superstitious and idolatrous," and that the single word "unreservedly" is deemed sufficiently comprehensive to cover the points contained in the latter half of the original Declaration.

Strong objections to the report was urged by the Roman Catholic peers, who even now are much dissatisfied with its terms.

Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., wrote to "The Times" saying:—"I feel, as many Protestant do, a desire to render this oath or declaration less offensive to the feelings of devout Catholics, and would not object to a shorter and less abrupt form of language, provided the substance is maintained. But I doubt much whether the proposed change meets the necessity of the case. The first part denying Transubstantiation seems explicit enough, but the second part merely states:—'And I do believe that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint and the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are contrary to the Protestant religion.' It is clear that this is futile as a declaration of the Sovereign's faith; it might be taken by a Roman Catholic. It only states what is matter of common repute, that Protestants deny the invocation of Saints and the sacrifice of the Mass. The Pope would say the same. We need a declaration from the Sovereign that he (speaking as supreme Governor of the national Church) rejects these doctrines.

"It is also futile to say that they are contrary to the Protestant region.' The term Protestant means historically a protest against the errors of Rome. So the Lutherans at the Diet of Spires were called 'Protestants.' The term is used of all classes of non-Catholics, from Socinians to Calvinists. If the term 'Christian' religion was used, the sense would be plain or if it was said that these doctrines were contrary to the Word of God, or contrary to the teaching of Holy Scripture, no confusion would arise; but it would be necessary that the Sovereign should avow this to be his own belief.

"I think that this is the very minimum that would satisfy the nation, and I know well that there are many for whom I have a great esteem who will think that in saying this I have conceded far too much."]

MESSAGE FROM LORD MORLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued to-day:—

The following despatch, dated the 7th of May, which has been telegraphed by the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

My Lord,—It is my painful duty to communicate to Your Excellency in Council, the melancholy intelligence of the death of our late Sovereign Lord, King Edward the Seventh, Emperor of India, which occurred at Buckingham Palace at 11-45 p.m. on the 6th May last, to the universal sorrow of all his subjects.

The Lords of the Privy Council and others, according to custom, will at once assemble and give order for proclaiming his present Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. A copy of their Proclamation will in due course be transmitted to Your Excellency's Government. I will in due course communicate to you the date fixed for the funeral of the late King Emperor and the duration of public mourning, but in the meantime it will be for Your Excellency to issue such instructions as may appear to you proper in that behalf, pending the receipt of further particulars. The sad intelligence, which I have conveyed to you, will I know be received in ne part of the British dominions with deeper grief than in India, whose Princes and people of all races and classes were at all times the objects of his late Majesty's gracious solicitude, and who in their turned bore constant witness to their affection to his person and their loyalty to his throne.

PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued to-day:—The Governor General in Council announces that His Most Gracious Majesty King George V has been proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Flags will be hoisted to the mast head at 5 p.m. to-day, and a salute of one hundred and one guns will be fired in honour of the succession of His Majesty King George V. Flags will remain at the mast head until the evening, and will be half-masted again from the following morning and remain so until further orders.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The following "Gazette" Extraordinary has been issued:—

"In consequence of the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, it is hereby notified that the Levee which was to have been held at Viceregal Lodge on the 24th May 1910 will not take place."

The Proclamation announcing the accession of King George the Fifth together with the King's declaration, will be read here on Tuesday at five o'clock by the Home Secretary in the presence of the Viceroy, the Lieut. Governor and all principal officials. Similar proclamations will be read simultaneously in each of the provincial capitals by the Sheriff and in summer head-quarters of the Local Governments by the Chief Secretary.

The "Gazette" Extraordinary announcing the arrangements will appear to-morrow.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

A parade of the Garrison troops to hear the proclamation of the accession of King George V. was held yesterday afternoon at Colaba. General Parade ground under the command of Colonel J. E. Davidson, commanding the R.E.A. The Royal Garrison Artillery and the Gloucester Regiment participated in the parade.

Colonel Davidson read to the troops the announcement made by His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, of the accession of His Majesty King George V.

The Gloucesters Band which was in attendance on the parade ground played the National Anthem.

A salute of 68 guns was fired from the Middle Ground Battery yesterday morning to announce His Majesty King George V's accession to the throne.

MOFUSSIL TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

All the fifteen Judges of the High Court, Barristers' Vakils, Attorneys, litigants, clerks and others assembled, this morning to express sorrow for the death of the King. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, addressing the assembly, said:—"A great calamity has befallen the Empire—I might even say the nations of the world—by the demise of his late Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. It would be inopportune for me to enlarge on his illustrious quality and of the splendid achievements of his brief but brilliant reign. Enough for me to say that to-day the whole Empire, and no part more genuine than India, mourn with a sense almost of personal bereavement—the loss of our Sovereign, who in a remarkable degree had won the confidence and affections of his people and commanded the admission of the world."

The Advocate-General, the Senior Vakil and the Senior Attorney expressed sorrow on behalf of the Bar.

The function was a most solemn one, the whole assembly standing all the while. The High Court remained closed to-day.

A Conference of Hindu leaders was held yesterday to consider what steps shall be taken to express their loyal condolence at the sad death of the King. The Maharaja of Durbhanga was in the chair.

The following resolution was adopted:—"That a demonstration be held by the Hindu residents of Calcutta and neighbourhood on the maidan or any other suitable place on the day of the funeral of our late beloved Sovereign, or on such other day as may be fixed by the Executive Committee."

The following telegram was despatched to the Viceroy on behalf of the Conference: "The leading Hindu residents of Bengal and East Bengal, now in Calcutta assembled at a meeting, respectfully beg to convey through His Excellency to Her Majesty the Dowager Queen Empress and the Royal Family, their profound sorrow and respectful and loyal condolence on the demise of our late beloved Sovereign."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

At the High Court, to-day, No. 2 Courthouse was crowded with barristers, vakils, officials, and the public, at eleven a. m., when all Judges of the High Court, except Mr. Justice Banerji, who was unavoidably absent, came into Court in their red robes. All including Judges remained standing when His Lordship the Chief Justice Sir John Stanley, K. C., on behalf of the Bench, addressed the Bar in a wavering voice and said they who in their various spheres carry on justice in His Majesty's name in the province desired to associate themselves with country's mourning. They expressed sympathy to His Majesty's widowed Consort Queen Alexandra. Then their Lordship adjourned the Court for the day.

AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 8.

The "Arya Samaj," Ahmedabad, met to-night, and after special prayers, passed resolutions expressing profound sorrow at the sad demise of our beloved Emperor, and conveying deep sympathy to the Royal Family.

BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 8.

Under the auspices of H. H. the Maharaja, an open air meeting of the people of all communities, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and others, was held this afternoon in the spacious compound of the Jashonath temple, to give expression to the deep sorrow felt at the sad and sudden death of the King-Emperor. The meeting was very largely attended, the Dewan M. Pattani, all the State officers, merchants and others, numbering between three and four thousand being present.

His Highness addressing the assembly was visibly affected. He dwelt in very feeling terms on the many and varied virtues of the beloved Sovereign, referring to his wide sympathies for humanity, his extreme devotion to duty, his keen sense of high responsibilities, and above all his paternal love and regard for the millions of subject races committed to his charge. His Highness said that during his brief regime the lamented Emperor, as a worthy son of a worthy mother, amply justified the high expectations formed of him at the time of the sad demise of Victoria the Good. Alluding to his constant endeavours to maintain equilibrium amongst the nations, the Maharaja believed the whole world would mourn the loss of the great peacemaker of the world. Coming nearer home, His Highness referred in a spirit of gratefulness to the great social, industrial and educational progress, India had made under his benign rule and to the valuable constitutional privileges recently granted to this country. The departed King-Emperor's kind sympathies and scrupulous regard for the Native States and their rulers were equalled only by those of his revered mother, in whose footsteps he closely followed.

His Highness mentioned with pride that his ancestors entered into friendly relations with the British, when they first established themselves in Western India at Surat, and these relations had since been more and more cemented by each successive Ruler of Bhavanagar. Indeed, Bhavanagar had reason to be grateful to the British, and their august Sovereign for many an act of justice and generosity towards the State.

In conclusion, the Maharaja asked the assembled crowds to join with him in mourning the loss of so dear and a revered Sovereign, in feeling hearty sympathy for his adored Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and others, near and dear to the departed King, and in praying to the Almighty to grant them and to us fortitude and strength to bear this irreparable loss.

The assembly broke up in solemn silence.

JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, MAY 9.

The sad intelligence of the sudden and unexpected demise of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor has cast a heavy gloom here. His Highness telegraphed to the Agent to the Governor, asking him to convey his own and his subjects' profound sympathy and heartfelt condolences to the Royal Family and the Governments of India and Bombay. The flag at the Palace was lowered to half mast and 101 minute guns were fired.

His Highness and Durbar have gone into mourning. Orders were issued to close all offices and schools, and to suspend business for three days throughout the State. Some prisoners were set free, and thousands of the poor are being fed. Meetings of Muhammadans and Hindus were held in the Juma Masjid and the Hatkeshwar temple respectively to offer prayers to the Almighty for the peace of the soul of his late Majesty.

A mass meeting, presided over by the Dewan, Mr. Baig, was held in the spacious hall of the college and passed in mournful silence the following resolutions:—(1) This meeting of the citizens of Junagadh of all nationalities, expresses its deep and heartfelt grief at the demise of his Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, who during his beneficent reign of nine years had consecrated his energies to the cause of advancing the welfare and prosperity of his subjects in all parts of his vast Empire, and of peace and concord among the nations of the world. (2) The gathering requests the Chairman to communicate through the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar this expression of its profound sorrow at the heavy loss which not only the British Empire, but the whole civilised world has sustained, to the Royal Family, the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

LIMBDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, MAY 8.

A sudden gloom pervaded this town on receipt last night of the sad news of His Majesty's demise. A round of festivities that were in progress in honor of the approaching wedding of the Heir-Apparent have for the present been postponed. The Thakore Saheb issued to-day an extraordinary number of the State Gazette; ordering the observance of mourning throughout his territory. Shops, schools and offices have been closed.

This morning a public meeting was held under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb to give public expression to the profound grief, felt by him and his people and the irreparable loss sustained by them in common with other princes and people of India, by the demise of their beloved Sovereign.

The Thakore Saheb has sent through the Agent to the Governor a telegram expressing his heartfelt sorrow and sympathy to the Royal Family. By the Thakore Saheb's orders, alms will be distributed to the poor and prayers will be offered in all the temples here.

GODHRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, MAY 8.

The news of His Majesty's death was learnt officially about eleven on Saturday morning. All offices were closed, and as the news spread in the town, business was spontaneously suspended. A public meeting was held on Sunday morning under the chairmanship of the Collector Mr. Wood, and was thronged by people of all communities.

The following resolutions were passed:—(1) That the citizens of Godhra in public meeting assembled express their heartfelt and deep sorrow at the untimely and unexpected death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward, Emperor of India, and they beg to offer their sincere condolence to the Royal Family of England on this sad occasion. (2) That a copy of this resolution should be wired to London through the proper channels. (3) That the citizens of Godhra do resolve to stop all work for to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Emperor.

Speeches of regret and eulogy were delivered by the chairman and several other gentlemen in English, Gujarati and Urdu, and before the meeting broke up, a suggestion was made and adopted that a movement should be set on foot for establishing a permanent memorial to his late Majesty.

PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, MAY 9.

His Highness Diwan Sir Shermohmedan Bahadur, Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, on hearing of the sad demise of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward the Seventh, accompanied by the Saheb Zadas and the Chief Minister immediately proceeded to the residence, and requested the Political Agent to convey his deep sympathy to the Royal Family. Yesterday 101 minute guns were fired and this morning the courts, schools and shops were closed, and general mourning such as was observed when His Highness' father died, has been ordered.

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 9.

In almost all the places of worship yesterday, sympathetic references were made to the King, and special prayers were offered for the Royal Family. At the close of the service "the Dead March in Saul" was played, the congregation standing. At St. George's Cathedral at evensong the preacher was Archdeacon Cox, who referred to His Majesty's visit to that Cathedral in 1875.

A salute of 101 guns was fired this morning.

BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MAY 9.

At the celebration of the White Lotus Day yesterday evening in the Theosophical Society Hall, prayers were read by representatives of all religions and a touching reference was made in his speech by Jehangir Sorabji, General Secretary, to the sudden demise of our beloved King. Europeans and Indians attended.

ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, MAY 9.

A general meeting of the trustees, staff, students, old boys and friends of Mayo College, Aligarh, was held to-day at 8 a. m. in Strachey Hall. Most of the European ladies and gentlemen of the station also attended. All present were in mourning. Business of the meeting was conducted in solemn and most impressive manner. Mr. J. H. Towle, who occupied the chair, after explaining briefly the sad occasion of the meeting, called upon Nawab Viqarul-mulk, the Honorary Secretary, to move the following resolutions which was seconded by Rajah Naushadali, Khan Sahib, a trustee of the College. All rose up and remained standing as a mark of respect to the late King-Emperor and passed the resolution unanimously with a grave silence:—"That this meeting desired to express its deep and heartfelt sorrow at the loss the Empire has sustained by the sad, sudden and lamented death of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh and to tender its most respectful sympathy to the Royal Family; that it further begged to humbly to offer its most profound assurance of unalterable loyalty to His Majesty King-Emperor." The next resolution was to the effect that copies of the above be submitted by telegraph to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieutenent-Governor of the United Provinces. It was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sahibzada Aftabahmad Khan, Trustee of the College, and seconded by Khan Bahadur Mohamed Wuzamillallah Khan, Joint Secretary of the College, it was also carried out unanimously. After the meeting was over the College and the School were closed and games and meetings stopped for the day. The Dean of the College was instructed to distribute alms to the poor for the benefit of the departed soul.

ALIBAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, MAY 9.

The sad tidings of the sudden death of our most beloved Sovereign, His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, has caused the profoundest sorrow throughout this town. The entire population appear in deep mourning; bazars, Kridabhawan and other public institutions are closed, and the town wears a gloomy aspect. One can easily see how sincerely the Emperor was loved and worshipped by the Indian subjects to-day.

A general meeting of the Alibag Municipality was held under the presidency of Mr. Jamsetji Bomanji when the following resolutions were passed:—"We, the President and members of the Alibag Municipality, in a general meeting assembled to-day express our deep sorrow at the extremely sad and unexpected demise of our most beloved and noble Sovereign, Edward the Seventh, and to tender our heartfelt condolence to Her Imperial Majesty, Queen Alexandra, King George V, and other members of the Royal Family." It was also resolved that the President should forward the above resolution to the Collector of Kolaba, with a request that the same be conveyed to the Royal Family through the Government of Bombay.

This evening, the Alibag Kridabhawan convened its general meeting, under the presidency Shunkar Dinker Valdya, when resolutions were passed expressing its heartfelt sorrow at the unexpected death of our beloved Sovereign, Edward the Seventh. Speeches fitting the occasion were made by Messrs. Kamat, Maneriker Jamsetji and others.

KOLAHPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MAY 9.

A large and influential meeting of the townspeople was called by Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Social Club Kolhapur, in the Chaturbai Hall, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Sabnis, the Diwan Saheb, at which it was unanimously resolved that "We, the inhabitants of Kolhapur, have heard with profound grief the sad news of the demise of our most beloved Sovereign, His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward the VIIth, and desire to express our deep sense of the heavy loss the Empire has sustained by the sudden death of His Majesty, whose genuine love for his Indian subjects is well known and whose universal sympathies have aptly gained for him the sobriquet "The Peacemaker of the World" and that we hereby convey our most loyal and respectful condolence to her Majesty Empress Alexandra, the King-Emperor George the Fifth, and the Royal Family in their bereavement. With a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings terminated.

NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, MAY 9.

The following resolutions were put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, President of the Municipal Committee, all members standing at a Municipal meeting, held at the Town Hall this morning:—That the Committee placed on record their deep sorrow at the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII., who always maintained the best and traditional relations with his illustrious mother, Queen Victoria, showed a loving and anxious consideration for the wants and wishes of all the subjects entrusted by Providence to his care, whose solicitude for his Indian subjects was always marked by an earnest desire to fulfil the solemn pledges given by his august mother and to promote their happiness and prosperity and whose mediation in politics was always directed towards the maintenance of the world's peace; that the local Government be requested to convey the most loyal and respectful condolence of the people of Nagpur to the Royal family.

GONDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, MAY 9.

The sad and sudden news of the death of His Majesty the King Emperor was received with the profoundest sorrow throughout the state:—All the public offices and schools, the Gracia College, markets and shops are closed for three days. Seventy minute guns were fired from the Saluting Battery and the flags are at half mast—His Highness the Thakor Saheb, his Bhayats Mugrasias, Jivaidars state official and the general public have gone into mourning.

An extraordinary issue of the "Durbari Gazette" was published yesterday. It is devoted exclusively to the sad event which has caused deep and heartfelt affliction to His Highness the Thakor Saheb and Her Highness the Ranisaheb, who during their visits to England came in personal touch with His Majesty. Arrangements have been made to offer prayers on the day of the funeral.

JANGIRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JANGIRA, MAY 9.

The lamentable news of the death of His Majesty the King-Emperor was received here to-day with the greatest grief and distress. The flag flying at the Kasre Ahamed palace was at half mast, and all shops and markets were shut. All social events were cancelled and the whole town has gone into deep mourning. All the public offices, schools libraries and public works in the state are closed for three days. Arrangements are in progress to hold a special meeting at Murud to express the intense grief and sympathy prevalent here.

KARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, MAY 9.

The meeting which the Mitra Samaj convened on Sunday last Rao Bahadur Yennemadi being in chair, resolved unanimously that the members of the Mitra Samaj, Karwar, in meeting assembled, place on record their sense of deep and heartfelt sorrow at the sad unexpected demise of His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VIII., King-Emperor of India, and offer most humbly and respectfully their condolence to Her Majesty Queen Empress Alexandra and the Royal Family in the hour of their bereavement and that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay be requested to forward this resolution to the Royal Family through proper channel.

DUMAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DUMAS, MAY 9.

A meeting was held yesterday evening at Raosaheb Herschand Zaveri's of visitors of this Sanitarium, including the Rajasahebs of Baneda and Baria villages and others. The message of condolence were sent to Their Excellences the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, MAY 9.

A condolence meeting was held under the auspices of the Virshaiva Mahajan Sabha for expressing regret for the sudden death of our kind and illustrious Emperor Edward VII.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S REGRET.

At the adjourned monthly meeting, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Bombay Municipal Corporation put on record the deep regret with which they had received the sad intelligence of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward and their respectful condolence with the Royal Family.

The meeting was well attended notwithstanding the fact that it was held at a time when most of the members prefer to pass the summer on hill stations to staying in Bombay. The President's chair was draped in black, and the resolution was carried in solemn silence, the whole Corporation standing. All the speakers spoke in moving terms of his late Majesty's death. The President referred to his late Majesty as a unique monarch, the greatest peacemaker of the world, a most sympathetic ruler, and a true friend of humanity. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who moved the resolution expressed in eloquent words the loss sustained by both England and India and described his late Majesty as the world's peace-maker. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the King had given proofs more than once of his being a strictly constitutional Monarch. Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan referred to the unique influence which King Edward exercised upon foreign policy unexampled in the whole history of England, and the part he played as the peace-maker of Europe. Mr. D. E. Wacha paid a tribute to the magnetic personality of the King, the most benign, sagacious and popular monarch of modern times, who was revered by all the nations of the world, and ideal sovereign whose efforts in the cause of peace had entitled him to wear a crown of glory all his own, more durable, shedding everlasting lustre, than the glittering jewelled ones which adorned the heads of those who had won their title in the field of battle. Mr. Joseph Baptista referred to the splendid example of the model monarch, whose court was pure and the most noteworthy features of whose character were humility and charity. After passing the resolution in solemn silence the Corporation adjourned till 5-40 p. m. to-day.

The President, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji at the outset welcomed the new Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Cadell. He hoped Mr. Cadell would keep a strong control over all the Municipal departments and that he would act impartially and independently.

A TRUE FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

The President then said:—"We have all heard with the deepest sorrow the grievous news of the death of our King-Emperor Edward VII. The sad news of his death has cast profound gloom all over the Empire. The loyalty and devotion of the teeming millions of this great Continent to the person of the English Sovereign and all members of the Royal Family are well known, and hence it is that King Edward's death is everywhere regarded as a personal loss. King Edward occupied an unique position among the ruling heads of the world, and his was the greatest figure in the greatest of modern empires. He had a genuine regard and affection for India and its people which he evinced from his early years and which grew stronger and stronger since his accession to the Throne. He ratified the Magna Charta so graciously bestowed by Victoria the Good on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. Even in the recent enactments of the Indian Councils, his sympathies for the Indians predominated. For the sick and suffering his heart was full of sympathy. This is evidenced in the equipment and endowment of many hospitals in England and appointment of Commissions for the investigation of those fell diseases—leprosy, cancer and tuberculosis. In King Edward we have lost a most considerate and sympathetic ruler of his time, the greatest lover of peace and a true friend of humanity. We deeply mourn the loss of such an august Sovereign, and I think we must, as representatives of the citizens of Bombay, give adequate expression to the city's grief, and I call upon Sir Bhalchandra to move a proposition to that end."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved: "That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay have received with deepest regret the sad intelligence of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and desire to record their respectful condolence with the Royal Family in this great calamity which has brought to a close a reign of brilliant peaceful progress and beneficent influence, and has bereaved the Empire of a highly sympathetic and affectionate ruler, beloved of the people.

2. That the President be requested to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family, by telegram, through the proper channel a suitable message of condolence.

3. That a Committee composed of the President, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Joseph Baptista and the Commissioner be appointed to draft in consultation with the Commissioner and place before the Corporation at an early date an address to his Majesty expressive of respectful condolence and of deep felt loyalty to His Majesty's throne and person.

4. That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction the necessary funds for the cost of the telegram and the cost of engrossing and encasing the address and for any other necessary expenses in connection with this mournful event.

5. That as a token of respect towards His late Majesty's revered memory, the meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

THE WORLD'S PEACE-MAKER.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said:—"The whole Empire is plunged in profound sorrow and mourning on hearing the sad news of the lamentable death of the King-Emperor Edward VII. About ten years ago the Empire mourned over the death-bed of the venerated Queen Empress, but the sorrow caused by the death of the Queen, great as it was, was somewhat tempered by the knowledge that her loss came in the fullness of time. The reign of our late beloved King-Emperor has been cut off in little more than nine years. At a time when his sober and peaceful advice was most needed in the interests of the Empire, especially in England under the present political conditions his loss is most grievous. On the eve of the coronation of His Majesty the whole world was shocked by the news that His Majesty was suffering from a terrible disease and required a dangerous operation, but to the great relief and delight of his subjects His Majesty's life was then spared. It may be fresh in your minds how prayers were offered for His Majesty's speedy recovery. Providence then graciously listened to those prayers. But the present illness has been sudden and swift and before we were conscious that His Majesty was ill we were shocked by the news that His Majesty had passed away. Our hopes that His Majesty's reign would have been as long as eventful as that of his august mother have thus been dashed to pieces. As Queen Victoria has passed down in history as Victoria the Good, His Majesty the late King Emperor will be remembered as Edward the the Peacemaker. His Majesty exercised a potent and restraining influence for peace in all Europe. He personally visited many of the principal capitals of Europe and was a persona grata with the different sovereigns. His age, experience, and tact made his advice weighty and effective and his intercession has been able to avert many acute conditions. No nobler epitaph could be written on His Majesty's tomb than that he was 'the world's peace-maker.' From 1875 when His Majesty visited India as Prince of Wales, India has been dearest to his heart and a fresh proof of His Majesty's sympathy to the people of India was given when His Majesty sent their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit India in 1905. This act of gracious kindness once more showed that India was nearest to the heart of His Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses the (Prince and Princess of Wales by their affability, courtesy and kindness endeared themselves to the Princes and people of India, and thus strengthened the bonds of union between England and this country. The gracious message of sympathy uttered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales after his return to England in no small measure helped to assure the people of the kindliness of his royal heart and to give a tone to the administration in India. His Royal Highness' speech at the mansion house banquet is a good earnest and assurance that in our new Emperor the traditions of kindness and sympathy laid down in the reigns of Queen Victoria and the late King-Emperor Edward VII, would be fully maintained in the new reign. His Majesty the late King-Emperor had a firm hold over the affections of his subjects and let us hope and pray that His Majesty King-Emperor George V will have a still greater hold over the affections and the unswerving loyalty of his subjects throughout the Empire."

A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconding the resolution, said this was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret at the passing away of a great Sovereign, and the hearts of the people had gone forth in condolence and sympathy to the Royal family in their sad bereavement. His Late Majesty was so much loved and venerated for his noble traits that it was unnecessary on this occasion to refer to his great qualities of head and heart. It was only recently, in the present wrangle of the English political parties, that His Majesty had given one more proof of how great a constitutional Monarch he was.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in supporting the resolution, said they had lost not only a great peacemaker but a sympathetic and true friend of the country. His Majesty's death was nothing short of a national calamity.

BRILLIANT REIGN.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan said:—"Few Sovereigns in the history of the world have succeeded in awakening feelings of affection in their subjects in the manner in which our late Emperor succeeded in doing. And the reason is not far to seek. His subjects loved him because he loved them and it seems to me that he had inherited his intense affection for his four hundred million subjects from his mother of blessed memory Victoria the Good. It will be for the historian now to give an estimate of his character and an account of his beneficent reign. But the one characteristic that stands out prominent and distinguishes him from all the other Sovereigns of England is the unique influence he exercised upon foreign policy and the part he played as the Peacemaker of Europe. It has been truly said that he was his own best Foreign Minister. So long as he was on the Throne there was a guarantee for peace. His sudden and untimely death removes from the horizon of European history a star of rare brilliance, the like of which seldom shone before. When he assumed the reins of office he assured his people that he would do his utmost for their welfare and this ideal he had in his view throughout the nine years of his brilliant reign."

MOST POPULAR MONARCH OF MODERN TIMES.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, further supporting the resolution, said:—"It is no exaggeration of figures of speech to say that universal sorrow has deeply manifested itself all over the civilised globe at the untimely and unexpected death of our most revered and beloved Soverign, His Late Majesty King Edward VII. It is literally the truth that not only the whole British Empire but the world at large is in mourning. We, his Indian subjects, poignantly feel that loss. It is as keen as that felt by the British nation itself and its kith and kin scattered over the wide British Empire beyond the seas. We all feel the deepest sympathy for those dearest and nearest of His Late Majesty whom this cruel loss has struck with the heaviest blow. In the fullness of time history will not fail to record with the pen of iron her impartial verdict on the general character of the rule of our late beloved Sovereign and the beneficent influence we exercised not only over the affairs of his great Empire but over those other great States of the civilised world an influence unparalleled in the annals of the globe. But be that time near or far off, we may be perfectly sure that that verdict will be one which will add another bright page to the history of the glorious British Empire now extending far and wide. King Edward attracted the attention of all like a magnet. His personality drew towards himself almost instinctively vast numbers of people of the West and the East, of all races and religions, the humblest as well as the most exalted. His ever-beaming countenance, his stately simplicity and dignity, his geniality, and above all his unaffected courtesy and modesty charmed those who came into contact with him and even those who saw and gazed at him at a

out his too short but most peaceful and beneficent reign they had come to regard His late Majesty with feelings of the utmost respect and affection while devotedly attached to his person and throne. In his death they feel they have lost a Ruler of great political sagacity and judgment, liberal sentiments and broadest sympathy, one who like Victoria the Good, his illustrious Mother, had uniformly at heart their greater contentment and happiness as was well evidenced by that memorable Proclamation of 1908 breathing sentiments of the highest justice and generosity and full of bright promise and future hope. The All India Congress Committee offer their sincere condolence and heart-felt sympathy to Queen Alexandra, His Majesty King George V and the other Members of the Royal Family.

At the monthly meeting of the Kshatriya Bhandari Duyatti Samaj held on the 8th instant, the following resolution was communicated to H. E. the Governor of Bombay by a telegram and further business was adjourned:—"We the members of the (Samaj) deeply regret the sad death of our beloved Emperor King Edward VII."

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

We are asked to say that the Bombay Freight Market was closed on Saturday on account of the death of His late Majesty.

OTHER MESSAGES.

Dr. L. J. Pinto, President of the Gremio Portuguez, has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Governor:—

The Gremio Portuguez of Bombay deeply grieved at the lamentable death of the King-Emperor beg to convey on behalf of the Portuguese Community their sincere condolence to His Excellency the Governor, the Royal Family and the British Nation.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in Council:—"We beg most respectfully that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to convey the following message of condolence to the Secretary of State: The Indian Merchants' Chamber has heard with profound sorrow the mournful news of the death of the beloved sovereign, His Late Majesty King Edward VII and offer their expression of sincere condolence and heart-felt sympathy in their present bereavement to His Majesty King George V. the Dowager Empress Alexandra and the other members of the Royal Family."

The following telegramihas been despatched by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.:—The Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association deeply mourn the demise of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and in profound grief wish to respectfully offer their humble condolences to the Royal Family. From Chairman, Association.

The following telegram has been despatched by the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld., to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.:—The Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, on behalf of the Members, desire to express their profound grief at the demise of His Majesty The King-Emperor, and to respectfully offer their heartfelt sympathies to the Royal Family.

The following resolution has been wired to the Private Secretary to the Governor by the Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association:—"The members of the Indian Telegraph Association in meeting assembled deeply grieved, beg most respectfully to tender their heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss sustained by the death of their beloved King-Emperor."

(A pretty wreath was also placed on his much respected statue.)

The Bombay Presidency Trades Association have sent the following telegram to H. E. the Governor at Mahableshwar for transmission to the Royal Family at home:—The Members of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association respectfully desire your Excellency to transmit to the Dowager Queen Empress, the King-Emperor and all the Royal Family, the expression of their deep sorrow and sympathy at the Empire's bereavement."

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' REGRET.

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Bench, the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor, on taking his seat, said they all regretted the sudden death of the King-Emperor Edward, who was loved and liked by all his subjects. The whole Empire had suffered by the sad death.

Mr. Oliviera, as senior member of the bar present, said he endorsed what had fallen from the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor. They were connected with the preservation of peace and order, and in so far as their proceedings were styled as King-Emperor vs. the accused, they felt they were specially associated with the name of the King-Emperor. After God, the King was looked upon as the embodiment of peace, and King Edward deserved the name of Peace-Maker. The members of the bar joined the other citizens of the Empire in mourning King Edward's death.

KING GEORGE V.

His Majesty's Historic Speeches.

"WAKE UP, ENGLAND."

On Dec. 5, 1901, after return from their colonial tour, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the City, and were entertained by the Corporation at the Guildhall. An address of welcome from the Corporation was read by the Recorder, and the Prince made a brief but cordial response. An adjournment then took place to the banqueting-hall, where luncheon was served, nearly 900 guests sitting down. After luncheon, the Lord Mayor proposed the loyal toasts, referring in eloquent terms to the long and memorable journey of the Prince and Princess which it was the object of that gathering to commemorate.

The Prince of Wales, who on rising was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—In the name of the Queen and the other members of my family, on behalf of the Princess and for myself, I thank you most sincerely for your enthusiastic reception of this toast, proposed by you, my Lord Mayor, in such kind and generous terms. Your feeling allusion to our recent long absence from our happy family circle gives expression to that sympathy which has been so universally extended to my dear parents whether in times of joy or sorrow, by the people of this country, and upon which my dear mother felt she could ever reckon from the first days of her life here amongst them. (Cheers.) As to ourselves, we are deeply sensible of the great honour done us on this occasion, and our hearts are moved by the splendid receptions which to-day has been accorded us by the authorities and inhabitants of the City of London. And I desire to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude with for the sympathetic interest whith wich our journey was followed by our fellow-countrymen at home, and for the warm welcome with which we were greeted on our return. You were good enough, my Lord Mayor, to refer to his Majesty having marked our home-coming by creating me Prince of Wales. (Loud cheers.) I only hope that I may be worthy to hold that ancient and historic title, which was borne by my dear father for upwards of 59 years. (Renewed cheers).

THE VOYAGE ROUND THE EMPIRE.

My Lord Mayor, you have attributed to us more credit than I think we deserve. For I feel that the debt of gratitude is not the nation's to us, but ours to the King and Government for having made it possible for us to carry out, with every consideration for our comfort and convenience, a voyage, unique in its character, rich in the experience gained and in memories of warm and affectionate greetings from the many races of his Majesty's subjects in his great dominions beyond the seas. (Cheers.) And here in the capital of our great Empire I would repeat how profoundly touched and gratified we have been by the loyalty, affection, and enthusiasm which invariably characterized the welcome extended to us throughout our long and memorable tour. It may interest you to know that we travelled over 45,000 miles, of which 33,000 were by sea, and I think it is a matter of which all may feel proud that, with the exception of Port Said, we never set foot on any land where the Union Jack did not fly. (Loud cheers.) Leaving England in the middle of March we first touched at Gibraltar and Malta, where, as a sailor, I was proud to meet the two great fleets of the Channel and Mediterranean. (Cheers.) Passing through the Suez Canal—a monument of the genius and courage of a gifted son of the great friendly nation across the Channel (cheers)—we entered at Aden the gateway of the East. We stayed for a short time to enjoy the unrivalled scenery of Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula, the gorgeous displays of their native races, and to see in what happy contentment these various peoples live and prosper under British rule. Perhaps there was some thing still more striking in the fact that the Government, the commerce, and every form of enterprise in these countries are under the leadership and direction of but a handful of our countrymen, and to realize the high qualities of the men who have won and who keep for us that splendid position. (Cheers.) Australia saw the consummation of the great mission which was the more immediate object of our journey, and you can imagine the feelings of pride with which I presided over the inauguration of the first representative Assembly of the new-born Australian Commonwealth, in whose hands are placed the destinies of that great island continent. (Loud cheers.) During a happy stay of many weeks in the different States, we were able to gain an insight into the working of the commercial, social, and political institutions, of which the country justly boasts, and to see something of the great progress whichsit has already made, and of his great capabilities, while making the acquaintance of many of the warm-hearted and large-minded men to whose personality and energy so much of that progress is due. New Zealand afforded us a striking example of a vigorous, independent, and prosperous people, living in the full enjoyment of free and liberal institutions, and where many interesting social experiments are being put to the test of experience. Here we had the satisfaction of meeting large gatherings of the Maori people—once a brave and resolute foe, now peaceful and devoted subjects of the King. (Cheers.) Tasmania which in natural characteristic and climate reminded us of the old country, was visited when ou, faces were at length turned homeward. Mauritius with its beautiful tropical scenery, its classical, literary, and naval historical associations, and its, population gifted with all the charming characteristics of old France, was our first halting-place, on our way to receive, in Natal and Cape Colony, a welcome remarkable in its warmth and enthusiasm, which appeared to be accentuated by the heavy trial of the long and grievous war under which they have suffered. (Cheers.) To Canada was borne the message—already conveyed to Australia and New Zealand of the Motherland's loving appreciation of the services rendered by her gallant sons. (Loud cheers.) In a journey from ocean to ocean, marvellous in its comfort and organization, we were enabled to see something of its matchless scenery, the richness of its soil, the boundless possibilities of that vast and but partly explored territory. We saw, too, the success which has crowned the efforts to weld into one community the peoples of its two great races. (Cheers.) Our final halting-place was, by the express desire of the King, Newfoundland—the oldest of our colonies and the first visited by his Majesty in 1860. The hearty seafaring population of this island gave us a reception the cordiality of which is still fresh in our memories.

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

If I were asked to specify any particular impressions derived from our journey, I should unhesitatingly place before all others that of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the country and it was touching to hear the invariable reference to home, even from the lips of those who never had been or were ever likely to be in these islands. (Cheers.) And with this loyalty were unmistakable evidences of the consciousness of strength; of a true and living membership in the Empire, and of power and readiness to share the burden and responsibility of that membership. (Prolonged cheers.) And were I to seek for the causes which have created and fostered this spirit, I should venture to attribute them, in a very large degree, to the life and example of our late beloved Sovereign. It would be difficult to exaggerate the signs of genuine sorrow for her loss and of love for her memory which we found amongst all races, even in the most remote districts which we visited. Besides this, may we not find another cause—the wise and just policy which, in the last half-century, has been continuously maintained towards our colonies. (Cheers.) As a result of the happy relations thus created between the mothercountry and her colonies we have seen their spontaneous rally round the old flag in defence of the nation's honour in South Africa. (Loud cheers.) I had ample opportunities to form some estimate of the military strength of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, having reviewed upwards of 60,000 troops. Abundant and excellent material is available, requiring only that moulding into shape which can be readily effected by the hands of capable and experienced officers. I am anxious to refer to an admirable movement which has taken strong root in both Australia and New Zealand—and that is the cadet corps. On several thousand occasions I had the gratification of seeing march past several cadets, armed and equipped, and who at the expense of their respective Governments, are able to go through a military course and in some cases with an annual grant of practice ammunition. I will not presume, in these days of Army reform to do more than call the attention of my friend, the Secretary of State for War, to the interesting fact. (Hear, hear.)

THE LESSONS OF THE TOUR.

To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire, whom I have the pleasure of seeing here to-day, I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among their brethren across the seas, that the old country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her colonial trade against foreign competitors. (Hear, hear.) No one who had the privilege of enjoying the experiences which we have had during our tour could fail to be struck with one all prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our colonies there were abundant, signs of this need. Boundless tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden mineral wealth calling for development, vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable crops to the settlers. And these can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy living, liberal laws, free institution in exchange for the overcrowded cities and the almost hopeless struggle for existence, which, alas, too often is the lot of many in the old country. (Hear, hear.) But one condition, and one only, is made by our colonial brethren, and that is, "Send us suitable emigrants." (Hear, hear.) I would go further, and appeal to my fellow-countrymen at home to prove the strength of the attachment of the motherland to her children by sending to them only of her best. (Cheers.) By this means we may still further strengthen, or at all events pass on unimpaired, that pride of race, that unity of sentiment and purpose, that feeling of common loyalty and obligation which knit together and alone can maintain the integrity of our Empire. (Prolonged cheers.)

"SYMPATHY FOR INDIA."

On May 17, 1906, the Prince and Princess of Wales were welcomed and entertained at a *dejeuner* by the City Corporation on their return home from their Indian tour. Driving from Marlborough House by a profusely-decorated route, and greeted everywhere by great crowds of cheering spectators, the Prince and Princess reached the Guildhall shortly before 1 p.m., and were received in the Library by the Lord Mayor, the Corporation, and a brilliant assemblage of guests. An address of welcome was presented, and the Prince, made a cordial response. At the luncheon the Prince, acknowledging the toast of "The Royal Family," gave an interesting sketch of their Royal Highnesses' experiences and impressions in India. He said:—

I thank you, my Lord Mayor, with all my heart for the kind words in which you have proposed this toast, and this distinguished company for the enthusiastic reception accorded to it. My Lord Mayor, your feeling allusions to the Queen remind me how the recent sorrow of my dear mother was the one cloud which, for a time, overcast the brightness of our stay in India. On the other hand, one of our happiest experiences has been the glad and unexpected meeting with the King and Queen on our homeward voyage in the Mediterranean. (Cheers.) With reference to your kind allusions to the other members of my family, I should like to say what a great pleasure it was to us that, by a curious coincidence, we met the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Aden, on their way to England after their very successful visit to South Africa. (Cheers.) As the Lord Mayor has reminded us, we are all looking forward to the return of my cousin, Prince Arthur, who I believe reaches Liverpool to-morrow. (Cheers.) The country has followed with interest the incident of his special mission to Japan, and of his subsequent visit to Canada. It must be very gratifying to his parents as it is to us all to hear that he has everywhere won golden opinions in carrying out his important duties. (Cheers.) The Princess of Wales and I wish to express our deep appreciation of the hearty welcome given to us when we arrived in England last week, and again to-day here in the City of London. The seven months' absence has been to us a happy and interesting experience. Still we rejoice to be home again and are thankful to God that He has spared us to return to our children and to those that are dear to us. (Loud cheers.) It is nearly five years ago that the Princess of Wales and I were entertained by the Lord Mayor and the City of London in this ancient hall, on the termination of our memorable tour to our sister nations beyond the seas. (Cheers.) We are met here to-day under similar circumstances, and the conclusion of our visit to the great Indian Empire may, I think, be regarded as the completion of the mission originally entrusted to us by the King. (Cheers.) It is a great satisfaction to us that we have been privileged to visit almost every part of the British Empire. (Cheers.) In thus accomplishing what has been the ambition of our lives, the Princess and I desire to express our sincere gratitude to the country for having enabled us to make this long voyage in such a fine vessel as the "Renown." No less warmly do we thank the Government of India for the admirable arrangements for our railway journeys of nearly 9,000 miles, which were made with every possible consideration for our convenience and saftey. It may interest you to know that we spent 21 nights in our comfortable train. (Cheers.)

THE INDIAN WELCOME.

From November 9, the day of our brilliant reception on landing at Bombay, until the moment of our departure from Karachi on March 19, we were welcomed everywhere with a display of enthusiasm and affection which deeply touched us, and which the memory of which will never fade from our minds. (Cheers.) We are still more impressed by the unmistakeable proofs of genuine devotion and personal attachment to the King-Emperor. (Cheers.) At every place we visited where my dear father had been 30 years ago the event was spoken of with the keenest interest and, pride not only by those who remembered seeing him, but also by the younger generation. (Cheers.) Although welcomed everywhere by happy, holiday-making crowds, which thronged the gaily decorated streets we did not forget the misery and poverty which alas! existed in certain districts afflicted by famine through which we passed. When at Gwalior I had an opportunity of inspecting a famine camp, and saw with sad interest, but with satisfaction, the excellent arrangements, effectually carried out for mitigating the sufferings, of upwards of 6,000 men, women and children who were there employed, fed, and cared for. (Cheers.) Our visits to several of the great Feudatory States will always be reckoned among the happiest and most interesting of our experiences. We were received by the respective rulers and their peoples with the warmest enthusiasm; the all the gorgeousness and circumstance of old Indian customs, and by them entertained with magnificent hospitality. I enjoyed social intercourse with many of these great Princes, and I was impressed with their loyalty and personal allegiance to the Crown, their nobility of mind, their chivalrous nature, and the great powers which they possess for doing good, (Cheers.) In several of these States the Imperial Service troops are an important feature. They are raised, equipped, and maintained by the Princes themselves, to be placed at our disposal in case of war. Though the States supply their own officers, the regiments are inspected in the field annually by inspection of British officers. It is to be hoped that this excellent movement may be extended throughout all the Feudatory States. (Cheers.)

ADMINISTRATION, THE ARMY, AND EDUCATION IN INDIA.

No one could possibly fail to be struck by the wonderful administration of India. Time did not permit of our leaving the beaten track for the interior of the country, and thereby gaining an insight into the machinery of that most efficient organisation—the government of a district. But we had opportunities of seeing at the headquarters of the Presidencies and of the different provinces the general and admirable working of the Civil Service. At the same time we realized that it is a mere handful of highly-educated British officials—often living a hard and strenuous life—frequently separated from their fellow-countrymen, and subject to the trials and discomforts of the plains, who are working hand in hand with representatives of the different races in the administration of enormous areas, and in the government of millions of people. (Cheers.) During the month of December, in the neighbourhood of Rawal Pindi, I had the pleasure of staying with Lord Kitchener in his camp of manœuvres, and witnessed operations on an extended scale between two armies numbering in all over 55,000 men, terminating in a review and march past of the largest force ever brought together in India in time of peace. (Cheers.) I was struck with the general fitness and splendid appearance of the British troops, with the physique and power of the native army and the class of its officers. While throughout the army I found an earnest desire for increased efficiency and for readiness to take the field. I was especially glad to have this opportunity of being associated with our magnificent army in India under such practical conditions. I am proud to say that during my tour I was able to inspect over 143,000 troops. (Cheers.) Having seen several colleges and other educational institutions in different parts of India, I gained some slight idea of the efforts which are being made to place within the reach of all classes a liberal education. Let me take as an example the great Mahomedan college and school at Aligarh which is supported and controlled by the private enterprise of Mahomedan gentlemen from all parts of India. A residentiary system similar to that at Oxford and Cambridge has been adopted. At the same time, athletics are not neglected, and in all schools and colleges there is much emulation in cricket and football. (Cheers). Undoubtedly such institutions must materially affect the formation of character in future generations. (Cheers).

INDIA NOT ONE COUNTRY.

If I were asked to name any general impressions which I have formed during this exceptional, but all too short, experience, they would be that I have learnt to appreciate the fact that India cannot be regarded as one country. (Hear, hear.) We talk casually of going to India. But the majority of us perhaps do not realize that it is a continent with an area equal to the whole of Europe without Russia, containing a population of 300 millions of diverse races, languages and creeds, and of many different grades of civilization. I was struck with its immense size, its splendour, its numerous races, its varied climate, its snow-capped mountains, its boundless deserts, its mighty rivers, its architectural monuments, and its ancient traditions. (Cheers.) I have realized the patience, the simplicity of life, the loyal devotion, and the religious spirit which characterize the Indian peoples. I know also their faith in the absolute justice and integrity of our rule. (Cheers.) I cannot help thinking, from all I have heard and seen, that the task of governing India will be made the easier if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine response. And may we not also hope for a still fuller measure of trust and confidence in our earnest desire and efforts to promote the well-being and to further the best interests of every class? (Cheers.)

SOME MEMORABLE SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

In speaking of my impressions, I should like to briefly record a few of those scenes and incidents which will be to us of lasting value. Would that I were able to in any way picture our arrival in Bombay, amidst the greetings and hearty acclamations of its cosmopolitan population, dressed in every conceivable colour, and all beneath the clearest blue of an Eastern sky. (Cheers.) Quitting Bombay in tropical heat my thoughts carry me from there over hundreds of miles—almost as far as from London to Constantinople—to the rigorous climate of the Khaibar Pass. The Union Jack floating over the fortress of Jamrud reminds us that British protection is guaranteed to the caravans that pass twice a week to and from Afghanistan through this 25 miles of neutral territory. At Lundi Kotal, the further entrance of the pass, five British officers and a regiment of Afridis—that tribe which only a few years ago was fighting against us—now garrison this lonely outpost of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) To the historic stronghold of Ali Masjid came the leading khans, each bringing offerings of good-will in the shape of the pick of their flocks of sheep, and the finest specimens of their honey. (Cheers.) Contrast such wild and semi-civilized scenes with Delhi and Agra, those centres of artistic wealth and of priceless architectural monuments, for the preservation of which and for the care now bestowed upon them universal thanks are due to the late Viceroy, Lord Curzon. (Cheers.) Imagine us next at Gwalior, and later on at Benares, making our public entry under conditions impossible in any other part of the world, mounted as we were on elephants gorgeously caparisoned, and passing amidst escorts and troops clothed and equipped in all the picturesqueness of medieval pageantry. But among all these varied and striking impressions, none have stirred our hearts as did the Ridge at Delhi, and the grounds and ruins of the Lucknow Residency. (Cheers.) They recalled with vivid reality those glorious heroes and those thrilling deeds which will forever make sacred the history of the Indian Mutiny. (Cheers.) I think you will be interested to know that Colonel Bonham, one of the few survivors of the siege of Lucknow, is present here amongst us to-day. (Cheers.) Although he was wounded three times during the sieze, I am glad to say he is still fit and well and was kind enough to act as our guide when we were at Lucknow in December last. (Cheers.) The new year saw us in Calcutta, the capital of India, and the second largest city of the British Empire, where our reception was most cordial and sympathetic. Here I had the satisfaction of laying the foundation-stone of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall—a great and national memorial—the inception of which is chiefly due to Lord Curzon, to be a treasure house of relics and records of the life and reign of our late beloved Sovereign, whose memory is held in loving veneration by every race throughout the Continent of India. (Cheers.) If time permitted I should like to dwell upon Burma, so different as it is to India in the nature of its people and in its social characteristics, to speak of the famous Golden Pagoda at Rangoon, of the interesting sights at Mandalay, and of three delightful days spent on the great river Irawadi. Let us change the scene to Madras and its historic associations so closely connected with the foundation of our Indian Empire. Let us pass thence through the hot plains of Southern India, turning northwards through Benares, the metropolis of Hinduism, with its sacred river and famous shrines, until at length we re-enter the region of frost and snows at Quetta, with its outpost at Khanai, another gateway in that wild and mountainous district which constitutes our North-West Frontier of India. (Cheers.) Leaving Quetta, we retrace our steps by that triumph of engineering skill, the railroad through the Bolan Pass, and descending from an altitude of 5,500ft. we pass through the burning plains of Sind and reach Karachi, the rapidly growing fort of that province. And here we bade farewell to the country where for many months we had found a second home, and for whose peoples we shall preserve a lasting affection. (Cheers.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF VISITING INDIA.

But these are mere first impressions. I am fully aware how impossible it is to gain accurate and intimate knowledge of so vast a country by a visit of only four and a half months. Yet, I would strongly suggest to those who are interested in the great questions which surround the India of to-day to go there, and learn as much as is possible by personal observation on the spot. (Cheers.) And I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards a better understanding with the Mother Country; helping to break down prejudice; to dispel misapprehension, and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. (Cheers.) Thus he will strengthen the old ties, but create new ones, and so, please God secure a better understanding and a closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and her Indian Empire (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. ROOSEVELT TAKEN ILL.

An Attack of Bronchitis.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Roosevelt is suffering from bronchitis, and has been ordered to rest. He has cancelled his engagements.

INCREASED BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The trade returns for April show increases of ten millions in the imports, and of six millions in the exports.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The P. and O. s. s. "Salsette" with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. "Malwa" for Colombo and Australia, also at 3 p.m. to-day.

RECENT PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Preventive Steps Suggested by Punjab Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 9,

Anent the Peshawar riots the President, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following communication to the Secretary to the Government of India, Simla:—"I have the honour to submit for the information of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce held on the 26th April in connection with the riots and looting that took place on the 21st March:—That as the disturbance on this occasion in the city took the shape of very serious riots attended by loss of life and looting property, the Government of India be addressed on the subject. It is to be pointed out that the apparent ease with which these disturbances are created, they cannot have a terminel effect only on trade, but also on the general peace of that part of the frontier. The Committees are therefore, of opinion that policing of the city of Peshawar should be in the hands of reliable men sufficiently strong to make security of life and property, absolute, and Government be asked to take immediate steps to secure this. My Committee is aware of the many difficulties with which the authorities of the city of Peshawar have to contend in maintaining peace and order, but they see in them reason why effective measures should be taken to strengthen their hands, as suggested in the resolution. It is to be feared that if merchants and bankers at Peshawar feel they are not afforded sufficient protection, loss of confidence and shrinkage of credit will follow which will materially affect its position as a trade centre.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Lieutenant Poston, "P" Horse Battery, is posted to the 33rd Field Battery, Preston, Lieutenant Holland, 36th Battary, suceeding him.

Captain Sickson, 74th Punjabis, is appointed Adjutant, Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major Welton, Adjutant, Simla Volunteer Rifles, has extension of tenure to 31st October next.

Lieutenant R. H. Stariard, R.E., is posted to Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Colonel Headlam, Director, Staff Duties, Army Headquarters, has four months' leave.

Colonel Nicholas, Commandant, 55th Rifles, has extension of tenure to 21st October 1910.

Lieutenant Lorimer, 37th Lancers, is appointed to the Znob Levy Corps.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

Strong Anti-Foreign Feeling.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The town of Chang-sha is now quiet, but the situation is precarious, as portions of the province of Hu-nan, in the vicinity of Chang-sha, are extremely disaffected. Mr. Hewlett, the British Consul, addressed an interesting circular to the refugees on the 18th instant. In this document he laid emphasis upon the statements communicated to him by Chinese officials that once one foreign life was sacrificed in the riots it would be the signal for the whole province to rise against the foreign population. The province only awaited for one word from Chang-sha. Although the scarcity of rice was the immediate cause of the outbreak, this confession of anti-foreign feeling, coupled with the evidence of Chang-sha refugees concerning the growing intolerance of the people in recent years, is regarded as highly significant. The refugees pay glowing tributes to Mr. Hewlett, who, from the 13th instant to the 17th instant: when the British gunboat Thistle arrived, had practically been without sleep. It has largely been due to his efforts that no foreigners have been killed. Some of the Chinese military officials stood firm against the menaces of the rioters, and helped the foreigners to escape.

Antarctic Exploration.

Of the £10,000 which is being raised by the National Geographical Society for the purposes of Antarctic exploration £5,000 has already been collected.

Russia and Japan.

A Russo-Japanese society has been formed at Harbin, in Manchuria, to promote a rapprochment between the two countries and the study, of each other's social and economic life.

The German Navy.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" foreshadows the introduction of legislation in 1911 fixing the life of battleships at fifteen years and providing for a large increase of submarines.

Aeronautics.

A LONG SEA FLIGHT.

M. Latham, the winner of the aeroplane race between Nice and Cape Ferrat, has accomplished an interesting sea journey, during which he covered altogather 54 kilometres. At the conclusion of the trip the aeroplane motor stopped. The result was that the aeronaut was launched into the water, but he was quickly rescued none the worse for the mishap.

An Impatient Mob.

At Durango, in Biscays, a large crowd which had assembled to witness an aviation display became enraged at the non-appearance of the aeronauts. They wrecked a number of aeroplanes and shelter-shads, but were finally dispersed by the gendarmerie.

The Waratah.

The Wakefield reached Kerguelen's Land on the 7th instant, and fruitlessly searched the Crozet, Marian, Prince Edward, Apostles, and other islands for races of the Waratah.

Imperial Defence.

ADDRESS BY LORD METHUEN.

Lord Methuen, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa, addressed a meeting at Johnnesburg on Saturday night. Referring to the example set by the British dominions in the matter of conscription, he instanced the defence policy which was being followed in Australia, and added that if all Britons did their duty the Britain of the present and future would be as good as the Britain of the past.

THE RECENT MANDALAY FIRE.

Commissioner's Message of Thanks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 9.

The "Rangoon Times" have received the following letter of thanks from the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, Commissioner, Mandalay Division:—"On behalf of the sufferers from the late fire in Mandalay, I desire to express my gratitude for your prompt and humane action in opening a subscription list for their relief and to assure you; that the money raised has been expended to the best advantage and has prevented the distress which inevitably resulted from becoming acute. It has enabled over 5,000 persons to be fed daily and poorer of the sufferers to receive a sum of money sufficient to enable them to erect temporary houses for occupation during the coming rains, and in some cases to replace the implements of their handicraft. The total collected was Rs. 11,832.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

All functions at the Viceregal Lodge have been formally countermanded and the Levee and State Dinner have been postponed indefinitely. These may come off late in the rains, but nothing seems to be definitely known. It is expected that the Birthday Honours List will not issue in June. There will be a ceremonial parade to-morrow when the Proclamation will be read. Memorial Services will be held here on the day of the funeral of King Edward, either on 20th or 21st instant.

H. M. KING GEORGE the Fifth is to be proclaimed King outside the Town Hall in Simla and in other centres throughout India on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m.

THE accession of King George the Fifth was proclaimed in Calcutta, yesterday afternoon, by the firing of a Royal salute.

IN honour of the accession of George the Fifth flags were hoisted to mast head at 5 p.m. yesterday in Fort St. George, Madras, and 101 guns were fired. Flags will be half-masted again this morning.

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MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

As at Aldershot so on Salisbury Plain, only a little more so, of preliminary hard work and training of troops for the coming summer and autumn manœuvres. There are to be no big musters of either Territorials or Regulars for show field operations, but bodies of various arms will go into camp from time to time, brigades and divisions succeeding each other in rotation. This system, like the best schools of instruction, enables the leaders to devote closer personal attention to the men, to the turning out of the most efficient men-of-arms, whether troopers, gunners, or linesmen. The General Officer Commanding of the Southern District, Sir Charles Douglas, is a resolute soldier, and a great believer in "thoroughness"—the laying of a sound foundation for recruits and that practice which brings something akin to perfection in units and mass. So whilst there will be field days, these are not to be on a grand scale, but for business purposes, with a view to teaching officers and men how to manœuvre and defend an attack in action. The chief manœuvres for the year are reserved for the Regulars, with addition of a relatively small body of Territorials, Yeomanry, and infantry. That event, however, is not until about the middle of next September.

Mr. Haldane has done another sensible thing, for an instruction has come from the War Office to make no further mystery about the training and forthcoming manœuvres. There never was really anything to hide, unless it may have been somebody's blundering, but nowadays the British Army is free of grass bungling, and those entitled to know can learn what is arranged.

For the first time, the successors of the old "Milish"—the special Reserve—are going to have an innings. No fewer than nine battalions of that body are arriving on the Plain, and going into camp for a six months' course of soldiering. The advance parties have already arrived and to-day are pitching the tents for their comrades on Perham Down and Tidworth Pennings. They include Worcesters, Oxford and Bucks, Devon, Somerset, Hants, Dorset, Wilts, and other battalions, together with Army Service Corps, &c. Very great interest attaches to the appearance and bearing of this new force, for on it will depend much as to the value of the striking force that is to keep the peace for us beyond the seas. The men who have arrived are fit and soldier like, and on improvement in physique and smartness from the run of the old Militia. Besides the Special Reserve, which, with other recruits, well-nigh form a division of infantry, there are here, or coming, some seven brigades of Royal Horse Field Artillery, and one or two of the Royal Field Artillery. Early in May the 6th, and 7th, the 1st and 2nd South Midland Mounted Brigades, arrive and encamp at Windmill Hill for their season's training. They are bringing with them their transport and supply Column and Field Ambulance; so the conditions are a near approach to a war-footing.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

The gale and rain which prevailed on Thursday and prevented the Cambridge Artillery Detachment of the officers' Training Corps from carrying out their gun practice blew itself out during the night. The weather was fairly clear next morning and it improved as the day wore on. The detachment marched with their guns from Bulford and arrived at Larkhill Camp shortly before noon and drove at once to a position near Black Ball firs. The first target given them by Colonel Paget, Commaudant of the Artillery Practice Camp, was a pair of guns in action on the western slope of Enford Down. Lieutenant Thornton who was in command of the detachment, brought his guns into action and very smartly opened fire. The range was speedily found at 3,975 yards and an effective fire opened on the target. The work done by the University gunners was very creditable especially as their guns were in a covered position and the laying was therefore indirect. Having disposed of the guns, infantry trench in the hollow below Enford Penning formed the next target. Like the first, it was concealed from view of the detachments working the guns but its range was quickly found, and the trench swept by shrapnel. Limbering up, the detachment went about half a mile to a fresh position on Netheravo Down, and engaged a line of infantry advancing against the battery. After a few rounds of percussion shell to find the range, shrapnel fire was opened, and many of the dummies in the line were hit. From this target the guns were switched on to another line of infantry at a longer range, and effective practice was made against it. Another series was fired, and the gunners then marched back to camp. The practice of the cadets was watched by a large and interested group of Royal Horse Artillery officers and many friends of the Cambridge detachments. The comments of these expert observers were quite complimentary to the cadets' work. The detachment returns to Cambridge to-morrow.

Before the Cambridge carried out their practice, the 1st Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, consisting of A Battery (the Chestnut Troop) and B Battery, were engaged in the execution of an interesting scheme. The general idea was that the Brigade was acting in support of an independent cavalry division operating against a hostile force advancing from Woodford. When the action opened, the enemy was supposed to be in position on Enford Down, with a battery in action. There the enemy, of course, was represented by dummies. The 1st Royal Horse Artillery Brigade came into action in fine style, just east of the Long Barrow on Knighton Down, and opened a smart fire against the hostile battery. While it was firing on this, a second battery appeared a little to the south, and it also was soon subjected to a rapid fire of shrapnel. As this was in progress, information reached the brigade commander that the friendly cavalry had occupied Newfoundland Farm, and he was ordered to advance as rapidly as possible and engage the enemy's infantry, which was retiring across Enford Down. Limbering up in hot haste, the brigade galloped at a tearing pace along the low ground south of Netheravon Down, and came into action, one battery east of Newfoundland Farm, the other near Wrexland Hanging. By this manœuvre the enemy was subjected to a converging fire and was compelled to retire. Once more limbering up, the Horse Artillery galloped to position name Old Form Clum. Presently the dummies which represent cavalry appeared on Slay Down, and a tremendous fire of shrapnel was directed against them. The first line of dummies went down, but another appeared at closer range, representing horsemen charging the guns. This was scourged with a rapid fire of shrapnel, as was also a third line which came into view on the lower slope of the down.

The work was splendidly done, and gave one an idea of what will be the fate of any hostile cavalry which attempts to charge British horse artillery. The practice was part of the ordinary training which goes on every day on the artillery ranges at Park Hill during the spring and summer, through it is doubtful if many batteries will show a smarter bit of work than that carried out by the 1st Royal Horse Artillery Brigade.

FAMOUS MEDALS.

At Waterloo Lord Hill—Wellington's Ney—headed the brigade which swept the Old Guard off the field. In peace times he succeeded his old chief as Commander-in-Chief in 1828, and died a viscount in 1842. Yesterday there was a fight at auction over his orders, decorations, and medals, and when the last bid had been fixed at Sotheby's, Messrs. Spink's victory cost them £1,010. The group consisted of twenty-nine pieces, among which were the huge Egypt 1801 gold medal

BY THE WAY.

AN ECHO OF AN ALPINE TRAGEDY.

Old Adolphe Balmat, the "King of Mont Blanc," who has killed himself because he could not bear to be degraded by old age from the "courses extraordinaries" to leading tourists' mules up bridle-paths, had been associated with several tragedies, one of which was peculiarly pathetic. He is said to have been one of the guides who were with Richard Lewis Nettleship, the brilliant and beloved tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, when he perished in an attempt to ascend Mont Blanc on August 25, 1892. They were overtaken by a snowstorm, and compelled to pass the night in a hole they had hewed in the ice. Next morning the guides wished to wait for a lull; but Nettleship, saying "Alons," stepped out into the storm, to which he soon succumbed. Nettleship is buried at Chamonix, and the inscription on the cross over his grave ends with the quotation: "He maketh the storm a calm."

A FAMOUS EPPING HORSEMAN.

Epping where the rather calamitous point-to-point meeting of the House of Commons was held recently, has associations with a very famous horseman, Dick Turpin. He and his mate, Tom King, used to haunt, not Hounslow Heath, as commonly suppose, but the roads running through Epping Forest, where they ones robbed five coaches in a single day. His romantic ride to York on Black Bess is a confused popular reminiscence of the feat really performed by another engaging ruffian, "Swift Mick" Nevinsn, who robbed a sailor on Gad's Hill at daybreak in the summer of 1676, and established an alibi by appearing on York bowling-green the same evening. Dick Turpin's memory is preserved in Epping Forest by a secluded little inn, called "Dick Turpin's Cave," situated just below High Beech, where the rusty swords, pistols and other alleged relics of the fascinating robber hang from the rafters.

THE FUTURE OF THE FIRST GARDEN CITY.

From an article on Letchworth by Mr. F. H. Purchas in the "Estate Magazine" we gather that of the 3,818 acres composing the estate only 1,300 acres in the very heart and centre of it is laid out for building purposes. Beyond that the company does not intend to go. On this 1,300 acres provision is made for 35,000 souls; outside that area the town now, and it is intended that it shall for all time remain, surrounded by a broad belt of agricultural land, extending to 2,500 acres, tenanted by farmers.

THE GROWTH OF TORONTO.

Every city in Canada is growing, and as an example of the progress of the East the situation in Toronto is summarised by the "Canadian Courier." In growth of population it has probably surpassed every other city in Canada in the last ten years—in numbers, not percentage. The assessment last year was 227 millions of dollars; this year it is 271 millions. An increase of 44 millions in one year is something extraordinary. The revenue from taxes and other sources during 1910 is estimated at 6,800,000dollars, or a sum nearly equal to the revenue of the province of Ontario.

LORD M'LAREN AS HUMOURIST.

Of the humour of the late Lord M'Laren, which was not of the boisterous or aggressive order, a correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" gives several examples. Many years ago, when an insurance case was being argued before a bench of seven judges, the late Lord Craighill remarked, in answer to something said by counsel: "But 2 and 2, you know, don't always make 4." "If 2 and 2 don't make 4," snorted Lord Young, "I don't know what we are sitting here for." Whereupon, to the great relief of Lord Craighill, who was looking somewhat abashed, Lord M'Laren replied, "If the things don't belong to the same denomination they don't make 4; 2 candles and 2 tons of coal don't make 4."

OTHER EXAMPLES.

It is always interesting to note how a judge receives a reference to one of his own books. When a certain learned treatise on reparation was quoted in court in Glasgow some time ago, its author, one of the sheriffs, quietly observed: "That book carries no authority in this court." To an advocate who quoted Lord M'Laren's "Treatise on the Law of Wills" in answer to a remark made from the Bench, his Lordship said: "Doesn't the Bible say, 'Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk'?" In the case of a prisoner who had been apprehended in Portuguese waters in 1890, it was argued that the warrant to arrest granted by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire was not endorsed, and was therefore invalid. "It may be," said Lord M'Laren, "that Britain rules the waves, but I have never heard that the British Government has established magistracies in the Atlantic for the purpose of endorsing warrants."

SNORING IN COURT.

A curious police prosecution came before the magistrates at the Petty Sessions at Middleton, Cork, recently, when William Collins, an ex-farmer and old-age pensioner, was charged with having been drunk in the court-house at Middleton, whilst the Recorder was sitting at the Quarter Sessions. Defendant fell asleep in the court, and his snoring interrupted business. Collins was thereupon arrested. When in custody in the police-barracks he was searched and there was found on him three bank deposit-receipts one for £200 and two for £10 each, besides 32s in cash. Defendant stated that he had travelled a very long distance in the morning to the Quarter Sessions, and was weary. The Bench took a lenient view of the case, and defendant was fined half a crown.

LORD ROSEBERY'S PLAN OF REFORM.

The proposals of Lord Rosebery for the reform of the Lords follow closely on the lines suggested by his Committee. The existing Peers are to select a certain number out of their own order to represent them in the House; the Committee suggested 200, Lord Kourtney 80. In view of the smallness of the Chamber the last number seems more reasonable. The Crown is to "nominate" a body of Peers; the Committee proposed [illegible] and there are 120 of them—nominated for life; these would naturally be Liberals, and thus the "disastrous disparity" between the two parties in the House would be gradually [illegible]ed. Peers well qualified by having held public appointments would also be ad[illegible]ording to Lord Rosebery's propo[illegible]—and there are 120 of them—[illegible]rnel of the House; finer material for [illegible] it would be impossible to dis[illegible] there will be no difference of [illegible]ergence will come, we suspect, [illegible]ory, those "chosen from outside." [illegible]e equally divided on this matter [illegible]to make any recommendation. [illegible]oice of temporary or life Peers [illegible]hers—Lord St. Aldwyn among [illegible] see the Crown nominate life [illegible]an constituencies; while the [illegible] favour of empowering the [illegible] to select, say, fifty Com[illegible]o the strength of parties,

[illegible] REVERENCE.

[illegible]e beset with extraordi[illegible] Balfour showed in his [illegible]ncheon. If the House [illegible]he age, to harmonise [illegible]things in which educa[illegible]r are far more widely [illegible]t is to draw the genius [illegible] to become the embodi[illegible]erence for all that has [illegible]ust get more into touch [illegible] yet to suggest, as Sir Edward [illegible] should be solely elected by the people, or by electoral colleges in some shape or form, as the French and American Senates are, is fully. Such Senates naturally attract the more able and ambitious by their greater freedom from that wars of the hustings which German observers cannot understand our leading politicians descending to. Such Senates naturally eclipse Assemblies of men who have had to spend their energies on popular platforms. But we cannot have two competing Chambers. One, the Commons, must predominate. Election, therefore, as a means of choosing the bulk of the House of Lords is put out of court. We want to "strengthen" the Upper Chamber, to fill it full of that ordered balance of knowledge and reverence which is of its essence, but that is a different thing to "strengthening" it against the Lower Chamber, a confusion of thought lamentably prevalent in Liberal circles. Moral strength is our ideal for it: material strength for causing annoyance, material weakness in great crises is the ideal of the Ministry.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE GREATEST SMOKERS.

Of all prominent men Mark Twain Mr. Joseph Chamberlain have perhaps been the greatest smokers of our time and both effected cigars of a strength and blackness which would knock any ordinary man down. Poor Mark Twain used to declare that he was really very moderate, on the ground that he never smoked when he was either eating or sleeping. His ordinary allowance was forty huge cigars a day. Another great smokers is the Australian Kaiser, who is popularly supposed to consume more tobacco than any other single individual in his dominions. He always smokes long Virginia cigars such as are sold over Australia at a penny each and his consumption of them is enormous. His vigour at a ripe old age suggests that they cannot be particularly injurious.

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

The morning of the day selected by the Nationalists for their demonstration against Sir R. Anderson saw the death of Mr. Chester Ives, who was one of the most notable witnesses before the Parnell Commission. Mr. Ives was of the best type of American journalist, and it was as a correspondent of the "New York Herald" that he had his interview with Mr. Parnell on board the Scythia in 1879, when the Irish leader and Mr. Dillon were on their way to get American money for their support. Mr. Ives was a man of striking presence, and his testimony before the Commission threw an interesting light on the genesis of the Land League.

NEW ZEALAND'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Sir John Dickson-Poynder, who is to succeed Lord Plunket as Governor of New Zealand, and who has just been elevated to the Peerage, has already had a great deal of experience of public life. He has served on the L.C.C., and sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Chippenham Division of Wilts. A remarkable fact about Sir John is the number of crimes that he has had to change his name. Originally his name was plain Dickson, but on succeeding to his maternal uncle's property in 1881, he assumed the name of Poynder. When he became a baronet, however, he had to return to the Dickson, but later on he again took the name of Poynder, and ever since used the double-barrelled name.

THE SIX HUNDRED.

One of the few surviving officers of the charge of the Light Brigade under Lord Cardigan is Major Phillips, late of the 8th Hussars (Royal Irish). who is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his 80th birthday. There is, by the way, a striking reference to Major Phillips in Kinglakes History of the Crimean War." One of the sons of the veteran is Mr. Charles Phillips, the well-known baritone.

THE SCHRODER ORCHIDS.

Among the rich men of England who devote a part of their wealth to the cultivation of that expensive but fascinating exotic the orchid, Sir John Schroder was one of the most successful. At one time his collection of orchids was declared to be the finest of any amateurs in the world; he was very proud of it, and no flower show of any pretensions was regarded as complete without a contribution from his hot-houses. By his death the Royal Horticultural Society has lost an enthusiastic and a generous supporter.

APPRENTICESHIP.

We are exceedingly glad to see that the London Chamber of Commerce is seriously taking in hand the revival of the old and admirable system of apprenticeship. The modern tendency has been to set boys to work at what are well called the "blind alley" occupations, which, when they come to manhood, leave them without a trade at an age when it is practically impossible for them to learn one properly. The apprentice, on the other hand, unless he neglects all his opportunities, starts fully equipped for the battle of life.

"THE MODERN DICKENS."

Mr. Pett Ridge, whose marriage to the youngest daughter of Mr. Carl Hentschel is announced, has been described as "The Modern Dickens," and undoubtedly he has an appreciation of the humours and the pathos of life in the lower middle classes which, in its literary expression, has much in common with the great novelist. Mr. Pett Ridge had published several works of fiction before he made his name with "Mord Em'ly" twelve years ago and confirmed the truth of all the pleasant things written about his effort by following it up the next year with "A Son of the State."

A WELL-KNOWN HOSTESS.

Lady Dickson-Poynder is a well-known Society hostess, and she has entertained a good deal at Hartham Park, her husband's fine place, near Corsham. She is a member of an old and esteemed Scottish family, being a niece of the second Lord Napier of Magdala. Both the new peer and his wife are assured of a hearty popularity in New Zealand, for their social as well as their personal characteristics.

THE EARL'S TOBACCO.

In a return just issued by the Treasury it is shown that the experiment of tobacco growing in Ireland is on the increase, the largest grower in the past year being the Earl of Dunraven, who, on only thirty acres of land raised 29,755lb. of excellent tobacco. Some of this home-grown tobacco is quite excellent, and other well-known people are now seriously taking up its cultivation, not only in Ireland—where soil and climate are more especially suitable—but in this country as well. The biggest grower after the Earl of Dunraven is Colonel Nugent Talbot Everard, who on twenty-one acres in Ireland, has cultivated 22,320lb during the year. He has sent a large portion of it to England for sale, and it can now be purchased in the West End and in the City. The Colonel says that "Turcirish" cigarettes are becoming quite popular and several large orders have come from America.

LORD WALSINGHAM'S EXPERIMENT.

One of the principal advocates of tobacco-growing in England has been Lord Walsingham. On his own farm at Merton Norfolk he has grown four different kinds of American tobacco, the seedlings being obtained from a nurseryman. Lord Walsingham states that all the varieties succeeded well, and the dried leaves were sent to London, where they were manufactured into cut tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. "The cut tobacco," says Lord Walsingham "has always been voted excellent by habitual smokers. One well-known smoker who had long looked for a satisfactory weed declared that the Virginia variety of English tobacco had the advantage in quality over the other varieties. The cigarettes and cigars were not a success."

THE NEW JUDGE.

Mr. Thomas Edward Scrutton, K.C., who has just been appointed to the judgeship vacated by Mr. Justice Sutton, ought to be called the author's judge, for he is one of the greatest living authorities on the complex problem of copyright law. For several years past he has figured in the most important cases of copyright that have come before the Courts, which appearances must be considered as the natural outcome of his book on copyright, regarded by authorities as the standard work on the subject. Mr. Justice Scrutton was born in 1856. His father was a shipowner interested in the West Indian trade. His education may be said to have begun at Mill Hill School. London and Cambridge Universities followed. At Cambridge the future judge was one of the college phenomens, for he carried all before him, winning the York Prize no fewer than four times. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1882.

LIKENESS TO THE SPEAKERS.

With his full, greyish beard is not unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons and more than once he has been mistaken for that high dignitary of State. On one occasion, when he visited the House he wondered why so many more people than he knew insisted upon bowing to him. After a while he grew tired of courteously inclining his head, determined to solve the problem. He addressed one of the passing members just in the act of bowing, and was astonished to hear himself spoken to as "Mr. Speaker." He used to be almost ubiquitous in the Court of Appeal. Scarcely a day passed without Mr. Scrutton rising to open a copyright case. "What branch is it this time, Mr. Scrutton?" the presiding judge would ask, with a smile. "International, my lord," the counsel would reply, as he proceeded to delve into the deep mysteries of the Berne Convention. Or his answer might be "Performing rights" or "Artistic copyright," since he is equally familiar with every phase of the erudite Act. Although he has never taken part in politics, he is an ardent Liberal, and belongs to the Reform, Eighty and National Liberal Clubs.

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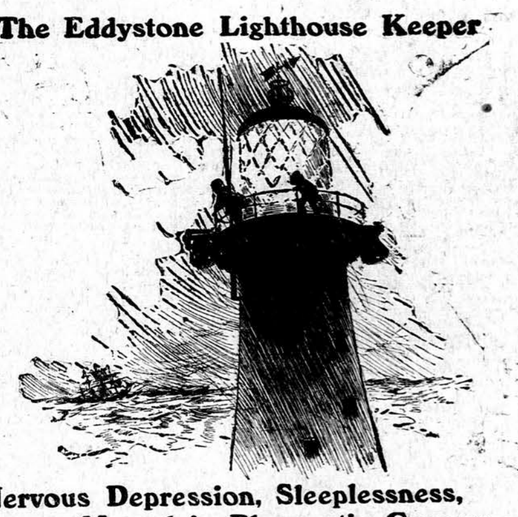

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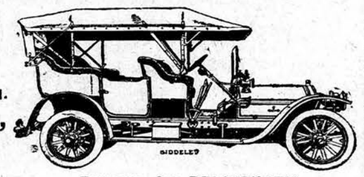

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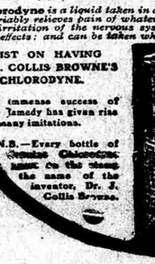

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